The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Proceedings of the Peace Conference.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

Good Effects of the Union Triumph in Virginia.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the $25,000,000 Loan Bill in the Senate.

Scathing Anti-Secession Speech by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee.

Withdrawal of the Louisiana Delegation in the House.

Mr. Bouligny Refuses to Secede and Announces his Intention to Stand by the Union.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Peace Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. GURLEY, when the Committee on Organization reported as follows:

For President of the Convention—Ex-President JOHN TYLER.

For Secretary—Mr. J. C. WRIGHT, of Ohio.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. TYLER, on taking the chair, made the following address:

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

GENTLEMEN: I fear you have committed a great error in appointing me to the honorable position you have assigned me. A long separation from all deliberate bodies has rendered the rules of their proceedings unfamiliar to me, while I should find in my own state of health, variable and fickle as it is, sufficient reason to decline the honor of being your presiding officer; but, in times like these, one has but little option left him—personal considerations should weigh but lightly in the balance. The country is in danger—it is enough—one must take the place assigned him in the great work of reconciliation and adjustment. The voice of Virginia has invited her co States to meet her in council. In the invitation of this Government that same voice was heard and complied with, and the results of seventy odd years have fully attested the wisdom of the decisions then adopted. Is the urgency of her call now less great than it was then? Our godlike fathers created—we have to preserve. They built up, through their wisdom and patriotism, monuments which have *eternalized* their names. You have before you, gentlemen, a task equally grand, equally sublime, quite as full of glory and immortality. You have to snatch from ruin a great and glorious Confederation, to preserve the Government, and to renew and invigorate the Constitution. If you reach the height of this great occasion, your children's children will rise up and call you blessed. I confess myself ambitious of haring in the glory of accomplishing this grand and magnificent result. To have our names enrolled in the Capitol, to be repeated by future generations with grateful applause, this is an honor higher than the mountains—more enduring than monumental alabaster. Yes, Virginia's voice, as in the olden time, has been heard. Her sister States meet her this day at the council board. Vermont is here, bringing with her the memories of the past, reviving in the memories of all her ETHAN ALLEN and his demand for the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of the Great Jehovah and the American Congress. New-Hampshire is here—her fame illustrated by memorable annals, and still more lately as the birthplace of him who won for himself the name of Defender of the Constitution, and who wrote that letter to JOHN TAYLOR which has been enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. Massachusetts is not here—(some member said she is coming)—I hope so, said Mr. TYLER, and that she will bring with her her daughter Maine. I did not believe it could well be that the voice which, in other times, was so familiar to her ears, has been addressed to her in vain. Connecticut is here, and she comes, I doubt not, in the spirit of ROGER SHERMAN, whose name with our very children has become a household word, and who was in life the embodiment of that practical sense which befits the great lawgivers and constructors of Governments. Rhode Island, the land of ROGER WILLIAMS, is here, one of the two last States in her jealousy of the public liberty to give in her adhesion to the Constitution, and among the earliest to hasten to its rescue The great Empire State of New-York—represented thus far but by one—delegates to-day a fuller force to join in the great work of healing the discontents of the times, and restoring the reign of fraternal feeling. New-Jersey is also here, with the memories of the past covering her all over. Trenton and Princeton live immortal in story,—the plains of the last encrimsoned with the heart's blood of Virginia's sons. Among her delegation I rejoice to recognize a gallant son of a signer of the immortal Declaration which announced to the world that thirteen Provinces had become thirteen independent and sovereign States. And here too is Delaware, the land of the Bayards and the Rodneys, whose soil at Brandywine was moistened by the blood of Virginia's youthful MONROE. Here is Maryland, whose massive columns wheeled into line with those of Virginia in the contest for glory, and whose State House at Annapolis was the theatre of a spectacle of a successful commander, who, after liberating his country, gladly ungirthed his sword and laid it down upon the altar of that country. Then comes Pennsylvania; rich in revolutionary lore, bringing with her the deathless names of FRANKLIN and MORRIS, and I trust ready to renew from the belfrey of Independence Hall the chimes of the old bell, which announced Freedom and Independence in former days. All hail to North Carolina! with her Mecklenburgh declaration in her hand, standing erect on the ground of her own probity and firmness in the cause of public liberty, and represented in her attributes by her MACON, and in this assembly by her distinguished son, at no great distance from me. Four daughters of Virginia also cluster around the council board, on the invitation of their ancient mother, the eldest Kentucky, whose sons, under that intrepid warrior, ANTHONY WAYNE, gave freedom of settlement to the territory of her sister, Ohio, and extending his hand daily and hourly across La Belle Riviere to grasp the hand of some one of kindred blood of the noble States of Indiana and Illinois and Ohio, who have grown up into powerful States already grand, potent and almost imperial. Tennessee is not here, but is coming—prevented from being here only by the floods which have swollen her rivers. When she arrives she will wear the badges on her warrior crest of victories won, in company with the Great West, on many an ensanguined plain, and standards torn from the hands of the conquerors at Waterloo. Missouri and Iowa and Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, still linger behind, but it may be hoped that their hearts are with us in the great work we have to do. The eyes of the whole country are turned to this hall and to this assembly in expectation and hope. I trust, gentlemen, that you may prove yourselves worthy of the great occasion. Our ancestors probably committed a blunder in not having fixed upon every fifth decade for a call of a general Convention to amend and reform the Constitution. On the contrary, they have made the difficulty next to insurmountable to accommplish amendments to an instrument which was perfect for five million of people, but not wholly so as to thirty million. Your patriotism will surmount the difficulties, however great, if you will but accomplish but one triumph in advance, and that is triumph over party. What is party when compared to the task of rescuing one's country from danger? Do that, and one long, loud shout of joy and gladness will resound throughout the land.

This was followed by general congratulations from most of the States.

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, expressed himself as particularly gratified, and assured Mr. TYLER, as most of the other Commissioners did, that they were ready to follow where Virginia led.

The hopes of the Union men are high to-night.

DOINGS OF THE PEACE CONVENTION.

In the Peace Convention to-day notice was given that Massachusetts would send Commissioners. The motive for not proceeding to business was a desire to wait for the Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and New-York delegations.

THE PRESIDENT'S JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, his message, inclosing the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature. He also sent in the nominations of BLACK, for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and PETIT, for United States District Judge in Kansas. It is doubtful if either be acted upon this session.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S SPEECH—ITS EFFECT.

The great speech of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, to-day, is the universal topic of discussion. His denunciations of Secessionists were terrific and overwhelming. He did not hesitate to hold up as traitors the late Senators who have committed themselves as leaders in secession and rebellion. His review of BENJAMIN'S speech and conduct was most scathing. So, too, he mercilessly scored Gen. LANE—exposing his inconsistency and treason. The Secessionists winced visibly under his lash, and manifested almost uncontrolable rage. If anything was needed after the Union victory in Virginia to seal the death-warrant of disunion, Senator JOHNSON'S bold, outspoken, manly and patriotic speech furnished it.

MR. BOULIGNY REFUSES TO SECEDE.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, also did himself credit in the House to-day by his brief, though emphatic, declaration for the Union under all circumstances. The veteran CRITTENDEN complimented him warmly for his course, telling him that when his colleagues, who had lent themselves to the work of breaking up the Government, shall have found their proper level, he, as a fast friend of the Union, would occupy a position far above them in the estimation of the people.

VIRGINIA FOR THE UNION.

Virginia's verdict yesterday is generally considered to have broken the back of secession. Its effect on the conservative majority of Northern men in Congress is to increase their disposition to arrange some compromise that shall strengthen the border States in resisting the tide of secession in the South. WM. C. RIVES, in conversation to-day, cautioned gentlemen not to mistake the postponement for the abandonment of secession in Virginia. He said, "We will secede if our difficulties are not composed upon an equitable basis, and Virginia will wait to see whether that basis be accepted or rejected." "What basis?" was asked. "The Crittenden propositions," was the reply. GOV. POWELL, in conversation in the Senate this morning, said the election only delayed secession. That it did not render it improbable.

MR. KELLOGG'S COMPROMISE INDORSED.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, to-day received a dispatch from a distinguished Republican at Springfield, Ill., stating that he would be sustained by many leading Republicans of that State in the proposition for compromise which he has introduced in the House. This scheme restores the Missouri Compromise line, forbidding all intervention relative to Slavery south of it; provides Congress shall neither establish nor sustain Slavery anywhere, or interfere with in the States. It declares the right and duty perpetually to prohibit the African Slave-trade, and recognizing the right of Congress to legislate for the recovery of fugitive slaves. This was bitterly denounced in caucus last night by the non-compromising Republicans.

WILL CONGRESS COMPROMISE?

The canvass to-day shows eighteen Republican Senators opposed to any compromise whatever. The North in both Houses continues nearly unanimous, however, against yielding the demand for recognition of the right of Slavery extension, or of its Federal protection in the Territories.

MORE ADMINISTRATION BACK-BONE.

The Government is making full preparations for the protection of the Naval School at Annapolis, in the improbable event of the secession of Maryland. Six months provisions and a large amount of shot and shell have just been placed on board the practice ship *Constitution*.

ANOTHER SECESSION CHAMPION.

Mr. DANIELS, our Minister to Sardinia, has just returned, and resumes the Editorial chair of the Richmond *Examiner* to battle for secession.

THE NAVY YARD SURRENDERS.

Major HASKIN commands the company of artillery stationed opposite the eastern front of the Capitol. He was in command of Baton Rouge when that arsenal was taken by the Louisiana State troops. The War Department entirely approves of his conduct in surrendering, while a Court of Inquiry is ordered by the Navy Department on Commodore ARMSTRONG for surrendering Pensacola Navy-Yard. The points of difference in the two cases, I do not learn.

M'CORMICK'S PATENT SCHEME CHECKED.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution in the House, making certain inquiries, with a view of checking the scheme for extending Mr. MCCORMICK'S reaper patent. As there is no honest reason nor necessity for hastening the extension, it can hardly be rushed forward in the face of Congressional inquiry.

CHEAP COINAGE.

The Senate Finance Committee have recommended the passage of an act reducing the charge for coinage to one-fifth of one per cent. It is likely to pass. The present charge is one-half per cent.

OPPOSITION TO THE MORRILL TARIFF.

The Morrill tariff bill, as reported by the Senate Special Committee, seems to have excited much alarm among mercantile classes, and quite a delegation of merchants is here begging Senators not to rush the bill through in hot haste, but give time for exposure of its many fallacies, and unjust and unwise provisions.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Señors TESSARA and ROMERO held a long conference to-day, relative to the expulsion of the Spanish Minister from Mexico. Mr. ROMERO, I understand, presented very satisfactory evidences showing the complicity of PACHECO in Mexican troubles.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The President of the American Telegraph Company has been called South to arrange matters with the proposed new Republic. He left here this afternoon for Montgomery.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Ex-President TYLER, on taking the Chair to-day as the presiding officer of the Peace Convention, delivered an address which is eulogized by those who heard it as highly patriotic and conciliatory in its character. The proceedings were chiefly confined to an expression of views in a somewhat conversational way.

A Committee of New-York merchants and others from that City are now here to oppose the Morril Tariff bill, principally on account of the feature in it proposing to modify the warehousing system.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, is the only Representative from the seceded States who remains in the House, and takes an active part in its proceedings.

The tellers to count the votes for President and Vice-President to-morrow week, in the joint meeting of the two Houses, are Mr. TRUMBULL, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, and Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, on the part of the House.

Several Alabama Postmasters have declined to render their accounts, saying that they will await the action of their State.

Additional evidence continues to be received that private correspondence is violated in the South.

Captains STORER, LAVALETTE and POWELL have been appointed a Court of Inquiry, at the request of Capt. ARMSTRONG, to investigate the circumstances attending the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-Yard. The Court will meet on Friday next.

The Select Committee of Five examined another witness to-day relative to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Federal Capital. As with the large number of witnesses heretofore, nothing whatever was shown to lead to such a belief. Gov. HICKS was summoned several days ago, but not appearing, he has again been sent for and probably will be examined on Tuesday.

Commander WALKER is to be Court-martialed for acting contrary to orders in bringing the storeship *Supply* to New-York, instead of proceeding to Vera Cruz with provisions for the Squadron.

Secretary of State BLACK was to-day nominated to the Senate as Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of DANIELS, deceased, and JOHN PETIT as District-Judge of Kansas.

The Gaines case, which excites additional interest since the secession of Louisiana, has been postponed in the Supreme Court until next Monday.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

DELIBERATIONS IN SECRET SESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

During the discussion to-day, on the adoption of the rules for the Southern Congress, Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said that the rules were made on the principle that we were a Congress of sovereign and independent States, and must vote as States.

Pending a discussion on the adoption of the resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to report a form of Provisional Government, the Congress went into secret session.

A bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the cause of Southern Independence, passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

The bill legalizing bank suspensions, and a Stay law was defeated in the Senate, but an effort will be made to reconsider the vote to-morrow, which, it is believed, will be successful.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Convention, to-day, appointed a Committee to adopt a flag.

A resolution was offered that the Convention shall not consider itself a legislative body, except for the particular purpose for which it was called together.

The expenses of the Convention were stated at $10,000 per week, and a proposition was made to adjourn the Convention as soon as possible and referred.

THE INFORMAL TEXAS CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Texas Convention met at Austin on the 28th ult. No important business had been transacted at the date of our advices, but it was believed the secession ordinance would be submitted to the people on the 20th inst., and a new Convention be called to assemble on the 2d of March.

The House resolution giving the Government sanction to the Convention had passed the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A rumor reached this city, yesterday, that the Texas State Convention had passed an ordinance of secession by a vote of 154 to 6, and that the sentiment in favor of uniting Texas to the Southern Confederacy was largely in the ascendant.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Austin (Texas) dates of the 29th ultimo are received.

Gov. HOUSTON had sent in a message to the Texas Legislature condemning the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York tendering men and money to the Federal Government to coerce the Southern States. He expressed the hope that the people of Texas would act as a unit in defence of their rights.

The resolution to submit the ordinance of secession to the people had been lost.

The House had passed a bill establishing patrols throughout the State.

The State Convention had passed a military bill providing for two more regiments, one of artillery and the other of infantry, to consist in all of about 1,800 men.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day, and, by adjournment, continued through the evening, was a great Union demonstration. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. At the day meeting B. R. CURTISS and J. THOMAS STEVENSON were the principal speakers.

A letter was read from EDWARD EVERETT, dated at Washington, regretting his inability to be present. Alluding to the state of the country, he said that six States had seceded, and Congress could not do anything to heal the breach, as the members were bound by pledges or party ties. Mr. EVERETT averred that the alternative was either the Union or a bloody civil strife, in which not only the sections of the country shall be arrayed against each other, but State against State, and perhaps country against city. The letter concludes by saying: "Let the cry ring out from Faneuil Hall, 'The Union—it must and shall be preserved.'"

Resolutions were adopted, expressing unalterable attachment to the Union of the States; recognizing with sorrow and anxiety the present dangerous state of the country, which can only be averted by wisdom, moderation and unselfish patriotism; approving the recent speeches of Messrs. SEWARD and ADAMS; appealing to Virginia and other Border States to remain faithful to the call of patriotic duty; conceding the equal rights of the States in the territory of the United States; and approving of the compromise on the basis presented by Mr. CRITTENDEN.

The resolutions, nine in number, and of considerable length, were adopted with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed in the evening by LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, H. F. DURANT, GEO. S. HILLIARD, and others.

Few popular demonstrations have ever taken place in Boston where so much earnestness of purpose was manifested. The ruling sentiment seemed to be that the politicians should make way for the people, now that the country is in danger.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The storeship *Supply*, which reached this port on Monday last from Pensacola, was immediately placed alongside of the Commissariat Dock in the Navy yard and at once commenced to discharge cargo. The future movements of the vessel are not as yet known. The force at work on the steam-propeller frigate *Wabash* has recently been greatly increased, so that she can be ready for sea in ten days or two weeks, if necessary. The *Roanoke*, the same class frigate as the *Wabash*, is undergoing repairs in the Dry Dock. The force at work upon her is not very large, as a portion of the mechanics were drawn off and set to work upon the *Wabash*. The *Roanoke*, however, can be got ready for sea at very short notice. The repairs on the brig *Perry* have been completed, and she is now being fitted up. The steamers *Corwin* and *Bibb* and the frigate *Savannah* complete the list of vessels now at this Yard ready for service, or which can be got ready for service within a reasonable time. The force of mechanics in the Yard has lately been increased somewhat, much to the gratification of successful applicants, who were before out of employment.

For the benefit of parties who may feel an interest in the matter, it should be stated that the *Savannah*, with a battery on her upper deck, is so located that her guns have full command of all approaches to the Yard.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

While a large proportion of the delegates elected to the State Convention are called Unionists, very few of them are Submissionists. It is known that they intend to exhaust all honorable means to preserve the Union, but that unless their rights are fully guaranteed they will go for secession. If the Peace Congress fails to effect a settlement, the Convention will probably consider further exertions hopeless.

The question of referring the action of the Convention to the people is doubtless carried.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE is elected a delegate to the Convention, from Princess Anne County, by a decided majority.

In Mathews County, MONTAGNE, Secessionist, is elected.

REPORTED TRUCE AT PENSACOLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

Pensacola advices of the 2d are received.

A truce had been concluded between Lieut. SLEMMER and the State forces.

The Mississippians were to leave for home to-day.

The Alabama troops remain until relieved.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The New-Orleans Custom-House refuses to deliver foreign goods to Louisville importers unless the Louisville Surveyer will grant canceling certificates for the goods, or the duties thereon be paid at New-Orleans.

The Douglas Democratic newspaper hoisted the national flag over its office to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Custom-House opened, yesterday, for business, under the Government of Louisiana.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Legislature passed, to-day, a general Stay law.

The House is employed on the Military bill.

The military of the State are to be thoroughly organized.

Volunteer companies are to be raised and armed.

The news from Virginia elates some and depresses others. It is all the talk to-night.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Primary Ward meetings, to-night, had no opposition in electing the entire one hundred delegates to the City Convention favorable to calling a State Convention—mostly Democrats. The Unionists refused to participate in the election. The whole popular vote was small.

Officer DAVY here told me, three days ago, that a brother officer informed him that Fort Sumter had been reinforced from the steamer *Brooklyn*, as she passed Charleston Harbor, on her recent cruise.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. LINCOLN has restricted the time for receiving visitors to one and a half hours each day during the remainder of his stay. A last reception will be given to-morrow evening at his private residence.

HORACE GREELEY returned from the West this morning. This afternoon he was called upon at his hotel by Mr. LINCOLN. The interview lasted several hours. GREELEY urged a strict adherence to an anti-compromise policy, and is said to have received gratifying assurance! His opinion as to the Cabinet and other appointments was freely solicited and given. He is known to be strongly opposed to CAMERON, and very much interested in the appointment of CHASE and COLFAX. Col. FREMONT, he thinks, should have the mission to France. Although just defeated in Albany, he did not ask anything either for himself or friends. G. D. LINCOLN, of New-York, was present during part of the interview.

The "irrepressible conflict" is raging among the Republican organs of the State. The Chicago *Tribune* is severely attacked for denouncing SEWARD and KELLOGG as untrue to the Republican faith, and claiming to reflect Mr. LINCOLN'S views.

Governor CURTIN has been invited to meet Mr. LINCOLN in Philadelphia.

W. S. WOOL, of New-York, acts as *avant courier* to the President elect, making arrangements for special trains and apartments at hotels.

S. N. PETTIS, of Pennsylvania, is here, recommending himself for the Governorship of Nebraska.

Another Indiana delegation, consisting of J. L. SMITH, O. L. CLARK, and A. L. WHITE, M. C., is in town to press SMITH for the Cabinet. Their presence at this late hour of Mr. LINCOLN'S stay is altogether undesired.

The influx of politicians is so great that a large number are nightly obliged to seek shelter in sleeping cars.

COMMISSIONERS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The House passed the resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Convention this afternoon, in concurrence, and Gov. ANDREW has appointed John B. Goodrich, of Stockbridge; Charles Allen, of Worcester; George S. Boutwell, of Groton; M. Forbes, of Milton; Francis B. Crowninshield, of Boston; Theophilus B. Chandler of Brookline, and Richard P. Waters, of Beverly, as Commissioners.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Legislature was occupied all the afternoon discussing the question of sending delegates to Washington, but no decisive action was taken.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Fort Sumter has been reinforced.

Everything is quiet here. Nothing of interest is transpiring.

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Gov. CURTIN has ordered a salute of thirty-four guns to be fired in honor of Virginia.

Mr. SHAFFER offered resolutions congratulatory of Virginia in the House, to-night. Laid over under the rule.

UNION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the Academy of Music last evening, resolutions were adopted expressing a strong attachment to the Union, disavowing any intention to interfere with the local institutions of the South, recommending the earliest modifications of the Fugitive Slave law, to do away with its offensive features without impairing its efficiency, and recommending the State Legislatures to appoint delegates to Washington.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING ANY SACRIFICE OF PARTY PRINCIPLES.

The Republican Central Club met at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, last evening, the President, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, in the chair.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. A. C. HILLS, were adopted after some debate, few dissenting:

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Central Club, voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN from a profound conviction of the truth and justice of the principles they represented.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any compromise which shall involve a surrender of the principles of the Republican Party, as expressed in the Chicago platform.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to put down treason, hold fast to the Constitution as it is, and protect the Federal property, at all hazards and at every sacrifice, and that we are for the Union and the enforcement of the laws, now and forever.

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Central Club approve and applaud the instructions of JOHN A. DIX: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Mr. DAYTON offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we are hostile to the sending of delegates to the informal Convention, proposed by the State of Virginia to meet at Washington, believing that if it will have any effect, that effect will be injurious to the country while treason stalks abroad throughout our land.

Mr. MCDONALD sang "The Flag of our Union Forever!" amid a great deal of enthusiasm.

The President addressed the Club, bidding all Republicans to have faith in the leaders whom they had chosen, and the meeting adjourned.

LYNCHING A RAILROAD ENGINEER IN FLORIDA.

HE IS DRIVEN FROM THE STATE AFTER HAVING ONE SIDE OF HIS HAIR AND WHISKERS SHAVED OFF.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Montgomery*, from Savannah, was Mr. O. D. KINSMAN, late a civil engineer in the employ of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad Company, Florida, who was recently lynched and driven from the State, without an hour's notice.

Mr. KINSMAN is a young man, and a native of Portland, Me., where his mother resides. Some three years ago he went to Florida, and soon obtained employment as a civil engineer, in which capacity he remained until driven from the State by mob violence. It appears that a planter named CHAMBERS, whose lands lay near the route of the railroad, found some fault with KINSMAN for opening a ditch on some part of his plantation against his wishes. This man appears to have adopted the common method now in vogue in the South to get rid of obnoxious persons, viz: denouncing them as Abolitionists. Having drawn the engineer into a seemingly friendly conversation, he remarked to him that there would be war, and he, CHAMBERS, intended to fight for the South. "What shall you do?" then inquired CHAMBERS. KINSMAN answered, "I shall not; I am a Northern man; my friends are all there, and I shall not take up arms against them."

He heard no more of the matter for two or three days, when riding up from Cedar Key's one morning, he was met at Bronson by an armed body of some seventy-five men. He was seized by three persons, and notified that resistance would be met with death on the spot. He was taken to a tavern near by, and shut in a close room, adjoining which, in another room, the "Committee of Vigilance" assembled to deliberate upon his case. He distinctly heard the excited crowd clamoring for his blood, and with oaths and imprecations upon the "the d—d Yankee," declared that he should be hung. He had no one to speak in his favor. So determined were the mob to finish him that a rope was purchased for his execution.

With the view of getting an opportunity to search his baggage, they ordered him to send for it, as he would "have to leave." When his things came up from Cedar Keys, a gentleman who had known him on the road, accompanied the engine, and spoke strongly in his favor. "He had never heard anything against the man, though he had known him long," and persuaded them not to proceed to *extreme* measures. The timely appearance of this friend probably saved his life.

At 10 o'clock P. M. he was taken to the "store" to hear his sentence. As yet he had not heard the nature of the accusation against him, and only knew that CHAMBERS had accused him, and a drunken Irishman who had been discharged from the road had been a witness in the case. He was ushered into the room where the "Committee" had sat, when the leader stepped forward and said, "All you that are in favor of the sentence just agreed to against this man say Aye." A savage affirmative yell indorsed the "sentence." But what the sentence was he did not know, though he soon ascertained. He was seated in a chair; a man with a pair of scissors approached, and while he was held by two others, the hair from one side of his head, and one-half of his whiskers and mustache were closely cut off. He was then permitted to go to the tavern where he spent the night.

In the morning the "Committee" escorted him to the cars, and, under their surveillance, he started for Fernandina. Much against his wishes they obliged him to take a seat in the passenger cars, where his shorn condition would excite the derision of his fellow travelers. On the way down his baggage was again searched, but nothing was found except a small map, which the ignorance of some of the party led them to think was intended to give information to the enemy. They demanded of him a written promise that he would never return to the State, which he refused to sign. The next day he took the steamer for Savannah, and thence came to New-York by the *Montgomery*.

Fernandina has about 1,500 inhabitants. There is comparatively nothing doing, everything being at a stand-still—except the military, about 200 of which are organized, armed and drilled daily. Six thirty-two pounders, and several smaller pieces have been brought up from the old fort of St. Augustine, which they intend to mount at Fernandina.

CLEARANCES AT CHARLESTON.

AMERICAN VESSELS SAILING UNDER ENGLISH COLORS.

Foreign clearances from the ports of South Carolina are now managed as follows. The principal vessels trading directly from South Carolina are the lines to Liverpool and Havre. They are medium-sized vessels, with the exception of the ship *Alliance*, which rates about 1,200 tons. These vessels are principally owned in Charleston. The plan is to have the commanders pass their examination at Lloyds, and to have the vessels registered as English bottoms, and sail them under the English flag. One of these Captains, in order to pass muster at Liverpool, remained over one voyage, to brush up his "navigation." He has succeeded in passing the ordeal, and is now soon expected heme, under the British flag. This is considered the shortest way of avoiding seizure, on account of, irregularities of clearance at our Custom-houses. These vessels go to Liverpool or Havre, as trade happens to be best.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 25,000 of the mechanical reports of the Patent Office. Adopted.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition earnestly requesting Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented several petitions of the same character.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition from over 1,000 citizens of Connecticut, without distinction of party, in favor of the passage of the Border-State resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of standing by the Constitution.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered a resolution inquiring of the President why troops were concentrated in this District, their number, and if destined for special service, and if so, for what service. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported a resolution providing for the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

The resolution proposed the usual mode, and was adopted.

The Loan bill was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) advocated the passage of the bill as necessary for the support of the Government. He disclaimed the idea that the money would be used for war purposes. The Government or Union could not be preserved or restored by force, and the amount of this loan was necessary for the ordinary working of the Government in time of peace.

After a discussion, the bill passed.

The President's message was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said that in a former speech he had placed himself on the Constitution with the fathers, and against the doctrine of nullification and secession, which he considered to be a national heresy. As far back as 1833, he had planted himself on the same principles, and believed the doctrine of secession to be an enemy which, if sustained, would lead to the destruction of the Government; and he opposed this doctrine to-day, for the same reasons. He believed it would be the destruction, also, of any Government which might be formed subsequently. He looked upon this doctrine as a prolific Northern political sin—as a production of an anarchy, which was the next step to despotism. But once, when he made a speech on the 19th of January, he had been attacked and denounced; but he was inspired with a confidence that had struck treason a blow, and men who were engaged in being traitors felt the blow. His object now was to meet attacks. On yesterday we had quite a scene—a piece well played, gotten up to order, and the pieces well memorized—whether anxious mourners were prepared for the occasion, he could not say. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) had argued that his State had violated no obligation, as she was not bought for a price, but had her sovereignty simply handed over in trust. He (Mr. JOHNSON) then read from the first article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, claiming that it was explicit, that by the conveyance of absolute jurisdiction and control to the United States of the property and sovereignty, both were conveyed to the people of the United States. It was not, as represented by the Senator of Louisiana, any good will of the French, but the United States bought this property and sovereignty for so many million dollars. Then the Senator from Louisiana portrayed the enormity of the wrongs done to Louisiana, till he (Mr. JOHNSON) almost thought MARC ANTHONY came back, and expected to hear the Senator exclaim: "If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." What are these dreadful wrongs? The United States bought her, paid for her sixty millions francs, and then admitted her to the Union. Was any oppression and wrong there? Was there any wrong, when, at the battle of New-Orleans, Kentucky, who thanks to God stands firm to-day, and Tennessee, who he hoped will stand with Kentucky, went to the help and saved that city from Packenham? How much protection has she had for sugar? Is this another wrong? Then where are the wrongs which justify Louisiana to-day in leaving the Government, in violation of the rights of all the States of the Union? Without consulting even Kentucky and Tennessee, who defended her, she has taken the forts, arsenals and mint of the United States. He said, this reminded him of the fable of the Frogs and their King Log, who got satisfied with the wrongs received and took King Stork, who began to devour them; that South Carolina got King Stork now and Louisiana will have him when they make heavy appropriations for war. Is it not an outrage on the Government? There was a large portion of people, who think that there have been aggressions and that some thing ought to be done; but there was another part, who are afraid that something may be done for reconciliation. He referred to a speech of the Senator from Louisiana, when he said, since the election of LINCOLN are those who prate disunion like silly savages, who shoot at the sun, but the sun still runs on. What changed the Senator's mind so soon? He claimed that the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) was forced to the conclusion, after careful thought, that secession was not a right given by the Constitution, and that he would be willing to regulate it, so that no State shall go out of the Union without the consent of the rest. But when JEFFERSON, under the confederation of said States, had the right to compel the obedience of a State, he (Mr. JOHNSON) would as soon take the opinions of the Old Dominion's earlier statesmen, as the latter ones. He argued at some length the question of coercion, claiming a great difference between the enforcement of the laws, and what was called coercion of States. He quoted the Richmond *Enquirer* of 1814, referring to the Hartford Convention, and saying that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union, and that resistance against the law was treason, calling on the Government to arrest the traitors, for the Union must be saved at all hazards. Mr. JOHNSON said he subscribed fully those opinions. But what is treason? The Constitution says, "treason consists in levying war against the United States, or adhering to an enemy and giving him aid and comfort." Does it need any search to find men levying war and giving aid and comfort to enemies against the United States? Treason ought to be punished. North and South; and if there are traitors, they should be entitled to traitors' reward! [Applause.] He said that South Carolina early had a prejudice against a Government by the people, and that secession was no new thing in that State. He referred to the early history of South Carolina, who proclaimed at one time that they were ready to go back under the dominion of King GEORGE. He read an address of the people of Charleston to King GEORGE, in 1780, saying that they never intended to dissolve that union; lamenting the struggle for Independence, professing affection for the Government, the King, &c., &c. He then referred to the attempt to break up the Government in 1833, by South Carolina. Then they were restrained and their pride humiliated, and men who speak in their Convention now say that they have had an intention to dissolve the Union for forty years. The question now is are the other States going to allow themselves to be precipitated into ruin by South Carolina? What does South Carolina propose to give to Kentucky and Tennessee? All South Carolina wants of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the other States of the northern portion of the South, is to furnish men and money. When we find her prosecuting a contest for Mexico or elsewhere, Tennesseeans and Kentuckians will be very desirable to help in the battles. What protection can South Carolina give Tennessee and Kentucky, if her negro property needs protection? We have got the men, and we will have to pay for it, and not South Carolina, which has been an apple of discord in this Confederacy from my earliest recollection to this time, complaining of everything and satisfied with nothing. I think sometimes it would almost be a godsend if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be joined together, like the Siamese twins, and separated from the Government, and taken off into some remote, some excluded part of the ocean and fastened there, to be washed by the waves, and cooled by the winds, and after they had been there a sufficient length of time, the remainder of the people of the United States might entertain a proposition for taking them back. [Laughter.] For they seem to have been a source of dissatisfaction pretty much ever since the Confederacy was formed, and some operation or experiment of this kind, I think, would have a beneficial effect on them. But we must try to do the best we can with them. So much for South Carolina and Louisiana. I don't think they are setting examples worthy of imitation. But the little speech I made on the 19th of the month, seemed to produce some stir, and, among other distinguished Senators, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. LANE) felt it his duty to make a reply. I did not think this was called for. I had not said anything offensive to him, or I did not intend to, at least. I felt he had just come out of a campaign, in which I had labored hard, and expended my money in vindicating him from the charge of secession. Yes, through dust and heat, through mud and rain, I traversed my State, meeting the charges that secession was at the bottom of his platform and principles, and that it was a fixed and decided plan to break up this Government. It was charged that it started at Charleston, and was consummated at Baltimore, and that my worthy friend was the embodiment of disunion and secession. I met the charge; I denied it, and repudiated it, and tried to convince the people that the charge was untrue. I did not see what there was in my speech to extort an answer from him. I did not come into conflict with anything he said or did, and while he was striking his bl

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—A lady like Mrs. DELANY, who was born under the Stuart rule of "good Queen ANNE," in the year 1700, and lived to see the French Revolution, and was the intimate friend of the Hanoverian George the Third and his Queen, who was the niece of the nobleman immortalized by POPE as "Granville, the Polite," and the friend of Dean SWIFT, who said that his strictest scrutiny could discover "nothing wrong" in her,—must naturally have much to relate worth listening to. But, unfortunately, the Editor of her *Autobiography and Correspondence*, just issued under the editorial care of her relative, Lady Hanover, is modeled on what SYDNEY SMITH called the antediluvian scale of book-making, when people could spare a hundred years to lounge over a favorite work. Three large volumes, weighing several pounds avoirdupois, are sufficient to deter readers in the present "go-a-head" days, and will make it still a sealed book to the multitude. Some beautiful engravings from old family miniatures and enamels, decorate the work, including a new portrait of Lady M. WORTLEY MONTAGU, CATHARINE HYDE, Duchess of Queensberry, (PRIOR'S "Kitty, beautiful and pretty;") staid and decorous Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTER, renowned for Greek; a charming "Lady Scudamore," yet unknown to fame, and other belles and beaux of the last century. The Court gossip, personal anecdote, and pictures of past life and manners, give a charm to the work which HORACE WALPOLE would have thoroughly enjoyed.

—One of the most beautiful illustrated books of the present season is Messrs. LINGMAN'S embellished edition of Miss WINKWORTH'S translation of the *Lyra Germanica*. It was this work which first made generally known the treasures of Doctrinal Poetry, buried in the old German writers; and, in preparing the illustrations, Mr. JOHN LEIGHTON, the artist, has been careful to infuse a tinge of quaintness and simplicity, in accordance with the poems themselves. As the productions of one designer, the illustrations are a very remarkable series, exhibiting great fertility of fancy, and graphic mastery over the most incongruous materials. The work is beautifully got up, in every technical respect, and as it was issued in England too late for American sales, it will unquestionably figure conspicuously among the literary Christmas Gift Books of 1861.

—Dr. MANSFIELD INGLEBY'S *Complete View of the Shakespearean Controversy—Concerning the Authenticity and Genuineness of Manuscript Matter, affecting the Works and Biography of Shakespeare, published by Mr. J. P. Collier, as the Fruit of his Researches*,—is a convenient work for those who would see the various statements in this much vexed question collected in one focus, and accompanied with trustworthy *fac similes*, tending to illustrate the points in dispute. These are given in abundance by Dr. INGLEBY, including several of the annotated *Shakespeares* prepared by permission of its owner, the Duke of Devonshire, to whom no unfair bias towards either side can be alleged. The result of the whole book is very damaging to Mr. COLLIER'S reputation as a *critic*—to say no more.

—The Abbé DOMENECH, whose American stories are said to partake somewhat of the *Munchausen* order, although his *Fourteen Years' Adventures in the Great Deserts of America* was recently published in London in two stately volumes, has just brought out, at Paris, a work on the system of Picture-writing of the American Indians, which may possibly be of value to ethnological students, as the Western experiences of the good Abbé have undoubtedly been great, in spite of the unfortunate tendency to romance displayed in his narrations. His new work is entitled *Manuscrit Pictographique Americain*, and comprises 228 plates, with an introduction on the ideographic system of the Redskins ("*peaux rouges*,") in one volume, octavo, price 40 francs.

—The young poetess, Miss ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR, daughter of "Barry Cornwall," encouraged no doubt by the popular favor which has already demanded five editions of her *Legends and Lyrics* within a few months, has just brought out a new volume of poems, a second series, under the same general title. For a young lady whose experiences must have made her most familiar with the sunny side of life, the general tone of the volume is mournful, if not sad. This is, however, merely a phase of authorship, which juvenile writers soon exhaust, and some of the poems of this new volume show a dramatic power combined with graceful and melodious versification, to a degree that raises high expectations of Miss PROCTOR'S future career. Messrs. BELL & DALDY are the English publishers, and we dare venture to say that Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS are only waiting for the "crisis" to subside to present it to American readers.

—Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON, the Bampton lecturer, and accomplished translator and editor of *Herodotus*, is just publishing a new series of discourses,—*Christianity and Heathenism: Nine Sermons, Preached before the University of Oxford*, from the Press of Messrs. LONGMAN & Co.

— The Revolutionary History of America, as a special object of study, now engages the attention of so many persons, that every new English book of memoirs relating to the last century is eagerly investigated, in the hope of finding some new light thrown on the persons or incidents of the great national struggle. Dr. CARLYLE'S *Autobiography* furnishes one or two entertaining glimpses of parties concerned in it, as Dr. FRANKLIN, and a gentleman whose fair fame has, of late, been widely questioned—Maj-Gen. LEE, known to his familiars, (as the worthy Doctor avouches,) by the name of "the Savage." Expectations of this kind were excited by the announcement of Lord AUCKLAND'S *Journal and Correspondence*, when it was remembered that he was appointed, in 1778, one of the Commissioners to negotiate a peace with America, and visited Philadelphia for that purpose. Unfortunately, however, it is rarely that English editors understand the kind of information most in request here, and the present selection of Lord AUCKLAND'S papers ignores entirely his American correspondence. Commencing at a later period of his life, and chiefly relating to his French and Spanish missions, some incidental matter concerning America may be found, however, by a careful explorer, as Lord RAWDON'S list of reasons *why* the last campaigns which ended with the surrender of CORNWALLIS, should have been successful, and by what a series of blunders and unlucky accidents they turned out so fatally the reverse, related in a letter of January, 1782.

—Messrs. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh, having fairly got that gigantic undertaking, the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, off their hands, by the publication of the twenty-first (and last) volume, issue announcements of several new works that they have in preparation, including *The Polar Regions*, by Sir JOHN RICHARDSON, once the companion of FRANKLIN, and afterwards one of the unsuccessful searchers for his remains; *Iron—Its History and Manufacture*, by WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, of Manchester, and a posthumous work by HUGH MILLER, on a subject dear to the polemical tastes of his countrymen, but one that can afford no scope for the display of the talents so peculiarly his own, and which, therefore, the world might well spare—*The Hardships of Christ, and the Rights of the Christian People*.

—Mr. HENRY G. BOHN, the "admirable Crichton" of publishers, who has just edited, in the intervals of business, a *Pictorial Hand-book of Modern Geography*, announces an enterprise of great promise. It is the commencement of a new series of books to be published monthly, entitled "Bohn's English Gentleman's Library," handsomely printed in octavo, and illustrated with portraits and plates. It is intended to meet a gradually increasing demand for books of established character, printed elegantly in the Old English Library form of demy octavo. This new series will not interfere with the well-known "Standard" and "Classical Libraries," but will rather be supplemental to them, aiming to gratify the taste for a class of books of superior outward attractions which the immense circulation of those popular series has gone far to create and promote. The first work issued in the "English Gentleman's Library." will be *The Entire Correspondence of Horace Walpole, Earl of Oxford*, chronologically arranged, with the prefaces and notes of the various Editors, and illustrated with numerous fine portraits engraved on steel. This will form nine volumes, and will be followed by *The Letters and Works of Lady Wortley Montagu*; by Lord WHARNCLIFFE; new edition, with important additions and corrections derived from the original manuscripts, with illustrated notes by W. MOY THOMAS; in two volumes. Other works of similar importance are in preparation.

—The new volume of Messrs. DIDOT'S great *Biographie Générale* carries on the work from MAL to MAR, and is the thirty-third of a series which will probably extend to fifty closely printed volumes of 500 pages each. It contains many articles of great excellence, as "Malthus," by the Editor, Dr. HŒFER; "Aldus Manutius," and his Family, the famous printers, by M. A. FIRMIN DIDOT, whose studies illustrate the history of the art which he practices; "Marcus Aurelius," (the Roman Emperor,) by M. NOEL DES VERGESS; "Marie Antoinette," by ALFRED DE LACAZE; "Malebranche," by B. HAUVEAU, &c. A great part of the volume is occupied by the "Marys" and "Margarets," who figure in the History of Europe at various epochs. It is unfortunate that there exists no biographical repertory of similar extent and merit in the English language, but we are obliged to be content with *jejune* compilations by anonymous and irresponsible authors.

—The memoir of Mr. BOWLBY, the martyr correspondent of the *Times*, is everywhere receiving the tributes which are due to his deserts as a vigorous and able writer, and are especially called forth by his lamentable fate. The facts disclosed respecting his engagement show a liberality worthy of the leading journal of the British Empire. By the terms of the engagement he received a salary of $7,500 per annum, with liberty to draw on the concern for *any amount* which might be required for the efficient discharge of his duties. Mr. BOWLBY had been for the last twelve years connected with the *Times*, and had performed the duties of its correspondent in almost every country in Europe.

—A new *Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, or descriptive catalogue of books on angling and the kindred subjects, works on fishing generally, treatises on pisciculture, pamphlets on the fisheries and the legislation connected with them, is in preparation by an old "Brother of the Angle," Mr. T. WESTWOOD. It will be founded on the existing lists published by Mr. PICKERING and Mr. J. RUSSELL SMITH, but with very large additions. It will be commenced in the columns of the English sporting paper, the *Field*, and afterwards be reprinted, with the corrections and additions that may offer, in a separate work,

—Almost day by day the great African mystery, the source of the Nile, is being gradually dissipated. The latest accounts of all show how nearly the veil is removed from the standing enigma of ages. While Capts. SPEKE and BURTON were trying to work their way to the North, in hopes of discovering the connection of the river with the great fresh water lakes that they first explored, a new competitor, Signor GIOVANNI MIANI, of Venice, was employed, unaided and alone, in tracking the southern course of the White Nile beyond the furthest limit yet attained. All exploration had previously stopped at *Gondokoro*, in N. lat. 4° 30′, where immense cataracts put a limit to navigation. MIANI, however, was not to be foiled by them. Leaving his boat, he made a circuit round the mountain-chain, and, reaching the White Nile again after five days' travel, pursued its course through hostile nations and ferocious animals, as far as the *second degree* of Northern latitude, till, completely exhausted with fever and the wounds he had received, he was compelled to return, at the time when only 270 *geographical miles* remained to be explored between his position and the most northerly point reached by Capt. SPEKE. The particulars of his journey, which were full of interest, have been published by the Geographical Society, under whose auspices a fund is now being raised for the final and complete examination of the district, in which the services of the above-named explorer are now to be engaged.

—A remarkable coincidence in the number of Books published in France, during the last two years, is exhibited in the annual return of the "*Bibliographie de la France*." In 1859 the lists show a total of 11,905 articles; in 1860, of 11,862; and literary statistics are so carefully collected in France, that there is no doubt of their accuracy.

BRITISH VIEWS OF SECESSION.

LETTER FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The following letter has been addressed by Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1861.

SIR: The uncertainty which must necessarily exist as to the effect that the present political crisis in the United States may have on the supply of cotton, and the serious results which might ensue if that supply were to fall short, appear to Lord JOHN RUSSELL to suggest the expediency of making timely inquiry as to the *possibility of obtaining from other quarters* such an amount of cotton as may compensate for any deficiency in the amount usually obtained from the United States.

In compliance with the wishes of the Cotton Association of Manchester, the attention of Her Majesty's Consuls was some time since called to the facilities which the countries wherein they resided offered for the cultivation of the cotton plant; and much valuable information on this point has been, from time to time, communicated by the Foreign Department to the Cotton Association; and it has been made apparent that, with proper encouragement, *a vast supply of cotton might be produced for the British market in many places not hitherto resorted to for that purpose.*

It would seem, too, that, even without more than the ordinary encouragement to industry offered by the prospect of a sure market, no small amount of cotton might at once be obtained; and it occurs to Lord J. RUSSELL that it would be of great convenience and advantage to the cotton manufacturers in this country, in anticipatiou of a deficient supply from the United States, if they could obtain a fair estimate of the amount of supply which might at once be procured from other countries, if it were thought worth while to send and fetch it.

Lord John Russell therefore desires to place at the disposal of the cotton manufacturers in this country the services of any of Her Majesty's Consuls residing in countries which, from the information now in the possession of the Cotton Association, offer a prospect of immediate supply, if it were necessary to have recourse to them.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL would not, indeed, think it right that Her Majesty's Consuls should be allowed to incur any expenditure of public money on this account, or in any way to pledge the Government to the collectors or producers of cotton within their districts, that the fruit of their labors would surely find a British market. But the Consuls might ascertain what amount of cotton might be expected to be forthcoming in their respective districts to meet any sudden demand, or what amount might be brought into the local market, if the native dealers had a reasonable assurance of finding customers at a given time.

The attention of the Consuls, Lord JOHN RUSSELL conceives, might usefully be directed to these, as well as to other similar points which might be suggested by your association, in communication with the General Cotton Association, and also with the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool.

The practical knowledge possessed by the members of the several associations will enable them at once to judge whether any beneficial results would be likely to attend such an inquiry as that which Lord JOHN RUSSELL, if they choose to accept his offer, is prepared to instruct Her Majesty's Consuls at once to set on foot. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is aware that in making this offer he is departing in some degree from the usual practice, but it appears to his lordship that the vast amount of the interests at stake, not only as regards the manufactures themselves, but as regards also a very large proportion of the laboring population of this country, warrants him in informing the parties who, from their position, take a lead in such matters, that he is prepared and anxious to afford them all the assistance, more particularly at the present time, which the department under his superintendence is able to render. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. R. HAMMOND.

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

AN ESTIMATE OF RESULTS, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

From the London Economist.

We last week promised our readers that we would take the earliest opportunity of considering the bearing of the dissolution of the American Republic on the interest of our country, both political and commercial. We will suppose that matters will go on as they have begun; that the other Slave States will join South Carolina, and that a Southern slaveholding Confederation will be formed as an independent nation, prepared to enter into relations with other States.

The first question that arises is, "Will England recognize the independence and sovereignty of the new State?" The natural and spontaneous answer is, of course, in the affirmative. Our principle is, and has long been, to recognize, and enter into amicable relations with, all *de facto* States and Governments. The moment the severance is complete and admitted, we have no concern either with antecedent causes or proceedings. But here a difficulty arises. What is our actual relation to the new Republic? Is the whole Union dissolved, or has there merely been a separation of a portion of it? Are our treaties and engagements with both sections of the Union dissolved by the dissolution of the Union itself? or do they still hold with the North as with the original body with which they were made? Do the Southern States in seceding still remain bound by the engagements entered into by the Confederation of which they formed a part at the date of those engagements? Or will they hold themselves liberated from all foreign contracts by the same act which has severed them from their domestic connection.

These are somewhat difficult questions for international jurists to decide. Probably, as far as regards the Northern States, they will continue to call and consider themselves as still the United States, and as holding their former position and treaties—none the less that they have lost a portion of their territory. The real, immediate practical problem that lies across our path is this:—"Will the Southern Confederated States consider themselves bound by those mutual engagements as to abstinence from and suppression of the Slave-trade, entered into and still subsisting between the United States and Great Britain?" Probably not—since one of their chief motives for seceding is to be able to renew the Slave-trade. If they hold themselves freed, we do not know how we can bind them, or make themselves regard themselves as bound. But supposing our diplomacy were able to obtain this point, the only consequence would be that they would give us formal notice of their intention to abrogate those treaties and engagements after a certain date. We might remonstrate; but we do not know that we could refuse to accept such notice. The practical shape, therefore, in which the question will come before us is this:—"Shall we recognize their independent sovereignty, without requiring as a condition that they shall renew and observe the Anti-Slave-trade treaties which subsist with their Northern brethren, or even accept more stringent ones?" Doubtless we shall endeavor, and in consistency and as a matter of duty ought to endeavor to make this condition; since we cannot shut our eyes to their notorious and avowed design of reviving the abominable traffic, and to pretend to do so would be to surrender the most passionately and pertinaciously pursued object of our national policy. We shall urge upon them that the trade is prohibited by international agreement and by municipal law in every civilized nation in the world, and that we can recognize and treat with no nation as civilized which persists in upholding it. They will, of course, refuse to accept such a condition, as it would defeat one of their principal purposes, and will insist on unconditional recognition. What are we to do, then? It might seem that we are simply helpless in the matter. Three courses are open to us—none of them entirely satisfactory.

We may recognize their independence at once, in accordance with our usual practice; and, when we have done so, may proceed to make the best terms that we can as to the Anti-Slave-trade treaties. But this course, though the simplest and easiest, would be very painful to our feelings of humanity, for we cannot disguise from ourselves that it would be nearly equivalent to unconditional surrender. Or, secondly, we may formally refuse to recognize them, and abstain from all diplomatic intercourse with them unless or until they shall consent to abstain from and prohibit the Slave-trade; but it is scarcely likely that this negative proceeding would bring them to terms, as it would not prevent commercial intercourse, and would at most inflict some trifling inconveniences which might be felt as much on one side as on the other. If we choose slightly to vary our course and to ignore the fact of their separation, and to continue to regard and treat them as still part of the United States (which would be rather a childish mode of action,) all that we could gain would be the right of forwarding formal remonstrances, as against a violation of existing engagements, in case of any of their citizens being discovered to be engaged in the Slave-trade—remonstrances which they would of course disregard, and which the treaties give us no right of following up by any active measures. Or, again, we may take up the matter in a high-handed way, and, while refusing our recognition of their independent national existence, treat any of their citizens whom we detect in carrying slaves as pirates, sailing under no known flag, and protected by the nationality of no known State. As to the advisability of so decided a proceeding, we will not yet offer an opinion. But there is a fourth and a preferable alternative—viz., a cordial agreement between ourselves and the Northern Federation to prevent the renewal of the traffic at all hazards and by all means. Such cordial agreement may now be attainable, but, even with it, we must bring our forcible interference within the limits of international morality and usage, by procuring from all other civilized nations a consentaneous declaration rendering the Slave-trade, like piracy, a crime against humanity and the world's law, and, as such, punishable by any witness and pursuer.

Apart from this perplexing question, we see no reason for anticipating that a severance of the Union, once effected peaceably and without catastrophe, will be in any way injurious to Great Britain. On the contrary, we are not sure that it may not indirectly be rather beneficial than otherwise. In the first place, we may expect that America will be somewhat less aggressive, less insolent and less irritable than she has been. Instead of one vast State, acting on every foreign question *cum toto corpore regni*, we shall have two, with different objects and interests, and by no means always disposed to act in concert or in cordiality. Instead of one, showing an encroaching and somewhat bullying front to the rest of the world, we shall have two, showing something of the same front to each other. Each will be more occupied with its immediate neighbor, and, therefore, less inclined to pick quarrels with more distant nations. Then, too, for some time at least, that inordinate, though most natural sense of unrivaled prosperity and power, which swelled so flatulently and disturbingly in the breast of every citizen of the great Transatlantic Republic, will receive a salutary check. Their demeanor is likely to become somewhat humbler and more rational, and it will, therefore, be easier to maintain amicable and tranquil relations with them than it has been. In place, too, of Europe being obliged to watch and thwart their annexing tendencies, the two federations will probably exercise this sort of moral police over each other. Neither of them will look with much complacence on the annexation of States or Territories which will add power and dominion to the other, and so disturb their relative equilibrium. Unprincipled and reckless Southerners, like Mr. BUCHANAN, may talk of seizing on Mexico, Nicaragua and Cuba; unprincipled and inflated Northerners, like Mr. SEWARD, may talk of seizing on Canada; but there will be some hope that we may leave them to each others' mutual control, and smile at the villainous cupidities of both. With the Northern Federation, too, we may look to maintaining more cordial relations than we have often heretofore been able to do; not only will the embarrassing question of Slavery, which has caused so much righteous indignation on our side, and so much bitter resentment and irritation on theirs, be for ever removed from between us; but the immediate and marked improvement which we may look for in the tone and working, if not in the form of the institutions, of the North, when Southern Democracy, complicated as it has been with Slavery, shall have ceased to poison and degrade them, can scarcely fail to bring them more into harmony with English feeling, because to command more of English confidence and respect. The more they civilize, (they must pardon us the word, for assuredly they are getting rid of a barbarizing element,) the more friendly and cordial shall we inevitably grow.

But what will be the consequences to Great Britain, in a commercial point of view, of the disruption of the Union, if that disruption should be accompanied by war, and should be followed (as in that case would be not improbable) by such a general insurrection of the slave population as would interrupt for a longer or shorter period the growth of cotton in the Southern States? This catastrophe would be so terrible, its accompaniments so shocking, and its results everywhere and in every way so deplorable, that we most earnestly pray it may be averted; but the danger of it, if a civil conflict does break out, is so obvious and so imminent that it would be simple folly to shut our eyes to so possible a contingency. How, then, would it affect this country?

It is not easy to overestimate the extent or gravity of the consequences to Great Britain of a cessation, or even of any large or sudden diminution, of the supply of cotton from the United States. But even in facing a danger of such vast and admitted magnitude, it is important to be exact as to our facts and reasonings, and to avoid all exaggerated terrors. Let us recall to our readers' minds the precise bearing of the case. The cotton manufacture, from the first manipulation of the raw material to the last finish bestowed upon it, constitutes the employment and furnishes the sustenance of the largest portion of the population of Lancashire, North Cheshire and Lanarkshire, of a considerable number in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, and of scattered individuals in several other parts of England, Scotland and Ireland. The actual number of hands directly employed was stated by MCCULLOCH in 1854 to be rather more than 500,000; there can be no doubt that it now greatly exceeds this figure; and if we take into account the subsidiary trades and occupations, coal mines, machine works, &c., and add the unemployed families of the workmen, we may safely assume that nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000 are dependent for their daily bread on this branch of our industry.

The total aggregate value of British produce and manufactures exported in 1859 was £130,440,000; of this sum cotton goods and yarns constituted £48,200,000, or more than one-third. Of this sum the United States took £4,636,000

Let us now see to what extent we are dependent on the United States for our supply of the raw material for all this enormous production. Many countries contribute to our consumption, but none so largely as North America. In ordinary years she supplies us with about three-fourths of our consumption; and we take off more than half her production. During the last four years of which we have full accounts, 1857–1860, our consumption was, of all sorts, 9,062,700; of the United States' cotton, 7,140,000 bales, or rather more than 77 per cent

But although we usually receive 75 per cent. of our supplies from North America, we must not confound this with being actually dependant upon that country for this amount. The practical question—if we wish to measure the precise degree of dearth to which we should be subjected in case of the American supply being interrupted,—is, what proportion of our supply could we, under the pressure of high prices, and stimulated mercantile enterprise, obtain from other quarters? To answer this question we must look back for exceptional years. It is true that the West Indies send us little, and send us all they grow. Brazil and Egypt might send us somewhat increased supplies, especially by sending less to the Continent. India can send us a very much larger amount than she usually does, because vast quantittes are always grown, and they are shipped here or consumed at home according to the ruling prices of the year. Now we find that in one year (1857) when the crop in the United States fell short, India sent us 680,000 bales, and other quarters 255,000;* while America supplied 1,482,000 bales. It will, therefore, we think, be fair and moderate to assume that under such extraordinary pressure and inducements as would be presented by a cessation of the American supply, we should be able to obtain from India, Egypt, Brazil, and miscellaneous quarters, at least one-third more than we did in 1857,—or a total supply of about 1,200,000 bales. Now in 1859 our actual consumption (after deducting reexports) was 2,300,000 bales; and in 1860 (an extraordinary year) 2,630,000 bales. The extreme effect, therefore, of an entire cessation of the production of cotton in America would appear to be this,—that all our mills would have to work about half time, as long as the dearth lasted in full intensity. What would be the effect on wages and on profits—whether the manufacturers would gain half-profits, or no profits at all, and whether the workpeople would still earn half wages, or less or more than half—would, of course, depend upon the question whether the scarcity of the manufactured article raised its price in the same or in a greater or a smaller ratio than the scarcity of the raw material raised its price—a matter as to which conjecture would be simply idle. The result upon our exports it is equally impossible to predict. Very possibly the home market might take off a larger proportion of the total production than heretofore; if it did not, and if we exported half the quantity we usually do, the probability is that the price of this quantity would be so largely enhanced as to leave the aggregate value of our cotton exports not far short of its present amount. The influence on the shipping trade would of course be great—freights would necessarily fall.

We have stated what in our judgment—and apart from the possible effects of panic—will be the extreme effect of the worst that can ensue, (viz.: an entire stoppage of cotton cultivation in America) on our chief branch of national industry. It is serious enough, no doubt, and may well cause grave uneasiness to all concerned—and who is not directly or indirectly implicated?—in the prosperity of the cotton manufacture. But we may anticipate that the effects we have described will in actual operation be mitigated by degrees in various ways. In the first place a great stimulus will be given to the already awakened activity of our merchants in procuring supplies of the raw material from quarters that are only now just beginning to be thought of, but whence, under sufficient pressure, considerable quantities might before long be procured. Thus, we know by experiment that excellent cotton of the Sea Island description can be grown in Australia. The small shipments of the article that have from time to time been forwarded to this country from Port Natal resemble in quality the production of the United States much more closely than do those from either Egypt, India, or South America. The same observation will apply to the sample bales which have been received from the West Coast of Africa. From both these quarters there is reason to believe that, under the stimulus of high prices, considerable quantities might be procured as soon as a regular traffic could be set on foot and means of transport be procured. It has lately become known that cotton is largely grown in the interior, and is even manufactured there; and adequate inducements would no doubt persuade the natives not only to grow more for our use, but to sell instead of manufacturing much of what is already grown. In a few years, too, considerable quantities might again be procured from Asia Minor, as was the case formerly. "Smyrna cotton" was once well known in the trade, and some is still imported.

In the second place, a considerable economy in the consumption of the raw material would be at once effected, under the influence of a high rate of prices, by a general tendency among manufacturers towards the production of the finer fabrics. Most mills have a range of potential production (without any alteration in their machinery) of at least 30 per cent.—often more. Manufacturers who now use weekly 100 bales could easily, by turning to finer fabrics, reduce their consumption to 70 or 75 bales. Those articles into which the the raw material enters most largely would, of course, be those which relatively would be most enhanced in price, and for which, therefore, the demand would be most curtailed. "Domestics," as they are called, or strong cotton cloths and shirtings, and coarse yarns, would be discouraged; and, as their price approached more nearly to that of linen and woolen fabrics, would be to a considerable extent superseded by them. This would cause an increase in the production of these latter articles, and a consequent increased demand for workpeople; and by this process a considerable number of the hands thrown out of work in the cotton trade would be absorbed, and the suffering to the operatives, though not the loss to the masters, would be greatly mitigated.

These palliatives would no doubt be a work of time, but they would begin to operate immediately; and in conclusion it must be remembered that, though we have preferred to consider the case in reference to a total cessation of cotton production in North America, yet such a total cessation, even in the event of negro insurrection and a servile war, is scarcely to be apprehended. In Texas already a considerable amount of cotton is grown by free labor, and on many isolated plantations production would most probably continue—at all events for a time.

As to the consequences of the severance of the Union on our trade with North America, in case the severance is peaceably effected and no extensive slave insurrection ensue, we do not apprehend that any material change will be felt, as soon as the monetary derangement shall have subsided, and the existing organization of draughts and payments shall have been modified as far as is necessary to meet the altered circumstances. We shall of course continue to receive from the planting States all the cotton that we wish to buy and that they have to sell. Our exports will not probably be much, if at all effected. It is probable that the Northern States will raise their tariff as much as the Southern States lower theirs; we shall send more manufactures to New-Orleans, and less to New-York than we do now. What would be the consequences to our aggregate commerce with America of a general negro insurrection, or of negro emancipation, it is idle to speculate and impossible to estimate.

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.

From the London Times, Jan. 23.

The American revolution is advancing with rapid strides to a consummation. Within a week or two we may expect to hear of civil war between the States of the great Republic. Anxious as we feel to escape such a conclusion, we do not see how it is to be evaded. The North is no longer disposed to make concessions even if the South would listen to compromise, and, although we may allow for a certain amount of bluster on the side of the Secessionists, nobody doubts that Americans are ready to fight. We look upon this prospect with unaffected horror. Independently of our natural sympathies, we have enormous interests at stake—such interests, indeed, that our charity must begin at home We deplore the political catastrophe, but our first thoughts must necessarily be given to its commercial effects. If the Southern States of the Union are convulsed by war, a servile insurrection will be only too probable an incident of the strife; if the slaves rebel, the cotton crop perishes; and with the failure of the cotton crop comes the paralysis of our own staple manufacture. The question is so momentous that it cannot be too seriously urged, or too expeditiously entertained. Lancashire depends on South Carolina, and what South Carolina is doing becomes terribly evident from each successive dispatch. The telegrams of Saturday last were the most ominous yet received, and if we compare with those reports an article from a weekly contemporary, which we yesterday transcribed, the perils actually ahead of us will be distinctly appreciated.

We gave insertion all the more willingly to the remarks of the *Economist* because they were designed to mitigate alarm. They professed to give the facts and figures of the case without exaggeration, and to inform the public exactly of what might be expected if the worst come to the worst. Such being the spirit of the article, it may be fairly assumed that at least all the consequences anticipated would really occur in the event of an American war, and what those consequences would be we can now briefly explain. The number of people actually dependent on our cotton manufactures for their daily bread is estimated at nearly 4,000,000—that is to say, at about one-sixth of the entire population of Great Britain. The extent to which our export trade depends on the same branches of industry is expressed by the fact that cotton goods constituted more than one-third of the aggregate exports of 1859. Finally, the degree in which we have hitherto depended for the material of all this trade on the Southern States of the Union appears from the statement that upon an average of the last four years America sent us 77 per cent. of all the cotton we consumed That much is admitted, and the deduction is at once so obvious and so alarming that we do not see how it could be exaggerated.

Our contemporary, however, has some crumbs of consolation for us. There are many countries which produce cotton, and when the American supply falls short of our wants, as it has occasionally done, the exports from other quarters increase. For instance, four years ago the crop of the United States proved deficient, and the consequence was that *other countries, and especially India, sent us an amount making a respectable approximation to the whole American yield.* From the Slave States we got 1,482,000 bales, while from other sources we actually obtained almost 1,000,000. of which India contributed nearly two-thirds. Assuming, therefore, that our yearly consumption may be reckoned at 2,400,000 bales, it would not be extravagant to suppose that the miscellaneous sources of supply might be made, under the extraordinary pressure which would ensue, to furnish us with 1,200,000; or, in other words, with half the amount required. Here, then, we see the extreme effect which might be produced bo the suspension of cotton production in the Slave States of the Union, and the absolute interruption of supplies from that quarter. All our mills would have to work half-time That it does not follow, as a matter of necessity, that all our work-people would earn only half-wages, may be perfectly true. It is also true that the consequences would be probably mitigated by economy of consumption and various other incidents of the crisis, while *it is certain that the dearth of material would be only temporary, and that the irresistible stimulus applied to cotton production in other quarters of the globe, would soon stock our markets as abundantly as before.* All this may be true, and it may, moreover, be admitted that the utter destruction of the American cotton crop is too extreme a case to be fairly supposed. In the worst of events we should get something.

We are certainly not inclined to depreciate these arguments. We prefer, on the contrary, to give them their full weight, and to assume that the worst contingency conceivable amounts simply to this, that for a certain period, probably a brief one, all our cotton mills would be compelled to work half-time. We take that as the result to be anticipated, according to reasonable and temperate calculation; and we ask whether any man in the kingdom can contemplate it without terror? Look at the results of a month's frost, mere old-fashioned "Christmas weather!" The interruption of a few minor trades for a few Winter days has pauperized the metropolis and driven half our authorities to become relieving officers for the time. Look at Coventry, with a total population, rich and poor together, of less than 40,000, disturbed by the decay of the riband trade. The charity of the whole kingdom, lavishly bestowed, has just sufficed to keep the sufferers from starving till Spring or fashion shall bring relief. Take these examples and apply the deduction to the cotton manufacture. Instead of a few thousands, imagine 4,000,000 people in trepidation and distress. What subscriptions, what societies, what poor rates, what Police Courts could meet such a case as that? Where could the relief come from? Recollect that while so much national industry would be paralyzed, so much national wealth would be also lost. We should be doing one-third less trade, and who can tell how far the mere panic incidental to such an unprecedented crisis might not aggravate the realities of the peril?

There is not an hour to be lost in providing against this tremendous danger. To put the case in the mildest form, three fourths of our cotton supply has become uncertain, one-third of our trade is in jeopardy, and the earnings of one-sixth of our population may be rendered precarious. Are not these facts enough to set us at work with a will? Not a doubt exists about the resources at our command. *Cotton can be grown almost as commonly as wheat.* The best seeds and the best staples are now well understood, and the proper methods of cleaning and packing can be easily taught. The rest is the work of a year or two. Since the publication of our last remarks on this subject we have received a communication from one of the societies interested in African civilization, informing us that the progress of cotton cultivation at Abbeokuta, as actually and authentically recorded, is such as to match the beginnings of even American enterprise. In 1850 that obscure, though productive, region sent about half a bale of cotton to England. In 1855 this modicum had been increased about forty-fold, and in 1860 it actually amounted to 2,000 bales. We are assured that the district could easily grow cotton enough for the consumption of all Lancashire, and we are asked whether the introduction of skilled negroes from the United States would not soon give us a new Charleston on the African coast? From India the offers are the same. If in 1857 India could send us, as she did, 680,000 bales, it is fair enough to presume that under the pressure and with the encouragement of a strong demand, she could raise her supplies to 1,000,000 bales—nearly half of our immediate wants. Then, again, there is Australia, actually inquiring for a staple article of produce, and desirous of nothing better than to be set cotton-growing for England. We do not dissemble the particular difficulty of the case. We have repeatedly observed, and we acknowledge once more, that America has got the call of the market. It is not that her advantages might not be equaled in the end by those of Australia or India, but at present she enjoys all those facilities of organization and traffic which would have to be created elsewhere. The creation would be perfectly practicable, but it has still to be accomplished, and in the meantime there is the old-established firm, with its capital, its connections, and all that makes business profitable, yet undamaged. Nobody can say, however, that the security will last a month longer, and, besides that, *our national interests call imperatively for new supplies.* It is worth reflecting that if the agriculture of the Slave States should be ruined there will be a trade of £40,000,000 a-year to be picked up by some other countries.

* It is true that a considerable part of this was reexported; but we have assumed, as the most probable result, that in such a peremptory demand as the case supposes, we should retain all we import, our necessities being more imperious than those of any other country.

GRECIAN WORKS OF ART.—M. LENORMANT, who has for years been rummaging, excavating and searching in the various hiding-places of Greece and Syria, has succeeded in finding and securing very many beautiful and desirable specimens of ancient art and skill. Various found by him are now at the Louvre. Among them is a marble bust of a priest of Eleusis, wearing the hair in a sacerdotal fashion—such as described in books, but never before seen represented in a work of art; several bas-reliefs and inscriptions; some Phœnician articles of jewelry; and lastly, the arms of a warrior of the hordes of ALARIC, which were found in an excavation at Eleusis. The *Ecole des Beaux Arts* has also received from M. LENORMANT sixteen large boxes containing models of ancient sculpture, and among them one of the principal fronts of the eastern frieze of the Temple of Theseus, representing the expulsion of the Pallantides from Attica.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Feb. 2, Fort Palmetto, on Coles' Island, in the harbor of South Carolina, was completed, and the soldiers there celebrated the event by raising the Palmetto flag and giving cheers for all concerned in the construction of the fortifications. Some fifty negroes who had assisted in digging ditches &c., the *Mercury* says, then assembled on the ramparts around the flagstaff, and gave utterance to the following sentiment: "We are de first dat cum to dis fort—we work on 'em til'e finish—tree chairs for Palmetto Fort—tree chairs for Capen POPE, and tree more for Sous Carolina." The enthusiasm with which these cheers were given would have amazed the old Railsplitter himself. After which they all dispersed to their homes about the several Islands singing "Dixie."

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing on the 30th ult., insists that Fort Sumter must be captured. He warns those whom he addresses that Major ANDERSON gains by delay as well as those who intend to attack him; that Gen. SCOTT is no trifler, and that when he makes another attempt to reinforce Sumter that he will not be balked.

MARTIN V. BRANTLEY, who has been confined for some weeks in the Penitentiary at Milledgville, Ga., on a charge of violating the laws of the United States, and who had nearly ten years of his sentence yet to serve, was brought before Judge IVERSON L. HARRIS, on Jan. 27, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. His counsel contended that under the new relation subsisting between the United States and Georgia, the prisoner was entitled to a discharge. Judge HARRIS decided that Georgia, as one of the confederates of the late United States, simply delegated to that Government powers which now revert to herself. The law which the prisoner violated was in part made by the Representatives of the State of Georgia; the Judge who passed the sentence was a citizen of that State, and for that reason Judge HARRIS said that he failed to perceive how the offence for which the prisoner was held could be affected by the ordinance of secession. Then, too, before the application for *habeas corpus* was made, an ordinance had been passed declaring valid all judgments of the United States within the State of Georgia. Still another consideration, which the Judge adduced, was, that the State of Georgia had contracted with the General Government to detain, feed and clothe the convicts of the courts of that Power, and that as the agreement had not been broken, it must still be considered binding. It was, therefore, ordered that BRANTLEY be remanded to the Penitentiary.

The first vessel cleared from Savannah by the authorities of the State of Georgia was the brig *Times*, Capt. PHINNY, which took out her papers on Feb. 1, for Boston. The first vessel entered under the same auspices was the schooner *L. S. Davis*, Capt. ALDEN, from New-York.

The Committee appointed to convey the remains of Gen. HARRY LEE from Cumberland Island, Ga. to the State of his nativity, *have received a passport* through South Carolina from Col. WALTER GWIN, the present chief military engineer of that Republic.

The

armory. They are now making 300 pistols a day, and about 500 revolving rifles a month Contracts for 10,000 rifles, to be completed within a year, were concluded at SHARP's rifle factory last week.

Col. WM. F. SAMFORD, of Alabama, who has long favored a dissolution of the Union, is now for cooperation and a common and united policy. He writes to the editor of the Tuskegee *Republican* that his views and feelings have been much misunderstood and misrepresented, that he has been denied a hearing through the most ultra papers, and says: "*We are in the hands of revolutionary cabals. It is red against Black Republicanism.*"

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, it appears, is acting as a sort of informal Minister of the Southern Disunionists at Paris. He writes to Mr. SWAN, of TENNESSEE, formerly a business partner of his, that the South is all right as far as NAPOLEON is concerned, and that she will have his sympathy and support. Present indications would seem to show that in this case Mr. MITCHEL'S wish was father to the thought.

An organization known as the "1860 Association" has been formed in Charleston, with the avowed object of preventing a reconciliation between the North and South. Some of the circulars which it has distributed have strayed North, and from these it appears that Mr. ROBERT N. GOURDIN is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, which was formed just before the last election, and in view of Mr. LINCOLN'S accession to the Presidency.

First—To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and by an interchange of information and views, prepare the Slave States to meet the impending crisis.

Second—To prepare, print and distribute in the Slave States tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger, and to urge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggression.

Third—To inquire into the defences of the State, and to collect and arrange information which may aid the Legislature to establish promptly an effective military organization.

Up to Nov. 19, one hundred and sixty-six thousand pamphlets had been published, the design of which was to prevent the North from conciliating the South. For this object the "1860 Association," in its circular, solicits pecuniary aid.

The Secessionists in Alabama do not have matters all their own way. As yet all the members of the State Convention have not signed the Ordinance of Secession; and on Jan. 29 the working men in Athens, a town in the upper part of the State, met in the public square and "fired thirty-three guns for the Union, and that flag that still waves at the Court-house, our enemies at Montgomery, and Disunionists everywhere notwithstanding." They then paid a visit to Gen. HOUSTON, who had just returned from Washington, where he for many years represented the Northern District. He made them a brief and spirited Union address, and on their return to head-quarters the workingmen adopted a series of resolutions squinting strongly towards appealing to Tennessee for protection. On the night of Jan. 26, Mr. YANCEY was burned in effigy in the same town.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes—Nos. 2, 12. Enumerated—Nos. 313, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 20 to 39 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 201, 287, 289, 295, 299, 301, 305, 307, 309, 311, 315, 317, 321, 323, 327, 329, 333, 335, 337, 339.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—15, 2. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 141, 143, 145 to 152, 151 to 159, 29, 91.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 139, 649, 1147, 1149, 1151, 211, 91, 391, 1153, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1173, 1175, *Part II.*—Nos. 412, 498, 488, 144, 18, 142, 880, 102, 686.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 205, 206, 1900 to 1910, 81, 85. *Part II.*—Nos. 159 to 163, 165½, 166, 168, 174, 130, 23, 175, 336, 104, 105.

Murder on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Gordon Hires.*—The accused in this case was the second mate of the bark *Anna*, and was indicted for murdering, on the high seas, one John Tuttle, one of the crew of the vessel—Tuttle was a colored man—eight of whom were seamen on board, and six of the eight died on the voyage from Laguna to Cowes. The accused was defended by Mr. Brady, Judge Beebe and Mr. Ridgway; Mr. Wilcoxson appeared for the prosecution.

John Taumas, a colored man, was sworn and testified: I reside in New-York, and was born here; I am 28 years old; I shipped on the bark *Anna* in June, 1859.

Defendants' counsel admitted that it was an American vessel.

Witness proceeded: We sailed about June 15 or 16; we had four officers, including the steward and eight men, all colored; I recognize Hires, the accused; he was second mate; I recollect John Tuttle, one of the crew; we shipped for Mobile and thence to Laguna, thence to Europe; we sailed from New-York to Mobile and thence to Laguna; we lost one man before we reached Mobile, John Armstrong by name; we were bound from Laguna to Falmouth, but could not get in there, and went into Cowes.

On the passage from Laguna about thirty days out we had a heavy blow which carried away the ring of the small anchor, and the second mate gave an order to Tuttle to reeve a rope through the cathead so as to get the anchor up; I don't know if Tuttle heard the order; I did; Tuttle did not obey, and the second mate took a rope and struck him, saying, "I'll give it to you for stealing rum;" after he struck at him he went upon the topgallant forecastle, pulled Tuttle down, party held him up with one hand by the seat of his breeches, and with his feet kicked him in the back of the neck; this was the same morning; he kicked him for three minutes; he had on a pair of heavy sea boots; Tuttle did nothing except to struggle in trying to get up; he then let Tuttle go; after that he gave us all orders to go aft and get breakfast; Tuttle started aft with the rest; he was bleeding all about his head, eyes, mouth, and forehead; he was about as well as I ever saw him before the beating, except the salt water sores; after he was sent aft I was in the forecastle, and he came in and turned into his bunk—a low bunk on the starboard side; Tuttle did not eat any breakfast; this beating was about eight o'clock; after I got my breakfast I was called on deck; the second mate was standing on the port side; I was on the same side between the foremast and mainmast; the second mate called to me, "Tell that old nigger to come out and get on the pump,"—he meant John Tuttle—I went into the forecastle and told Tuttle he had better get up and come out, and not have the second mate come in and beat him; Tuttle said he could not get up if the mate came and killed him; he lay there bleeding, with his clothes on, as he came off the forecastle; when I started out of the forecastle I met Hires coming in, and I went back into the forecastle; Hires went up to Tuttle caught him by the hair, and hauled him on the forecastle-floor; he made no exclamation; neither of them did; when the second mate was coming off the poop, before that, he said to me if Tuttle did not come out, he would murder him; that was before he gave me the order for Tuttle to come out; after he gave him on the forecastle-floor, he stamped on him, first with one foot, and then the other. Tuttle was lying down on his side, and sometimes trying to get up; Hires was not holding him; Hires put one hand on the bunk-board, and when Tuttle would try to get up, he would give him a kick, and when down stamp on him; he had on a pair of heavy sea boots; he was kicking him some four or five minutes, always in the same position, except to shift his hands on the bunkboards as Tuttle moved about; neither of them made any exclamation at that time that I heard, and no sound except John Tuttle groaning; this was about a quarter of an hour after the first beating; I had had my breakfast; Hires did not strike Tuttle; he kicked him on his neck and arms; when he took him out of the bunk, he caught him by the ears and hauled him out and threw him on the deck, and Tuttle fell on his side, I think; sometimes Tuttle was partly up, trying to rise; as he was trying to rise, Hires caught him and tumbled him over the sill of the door on deck; the water was rolling across the deck, and the water swept him from the forecastle door to the corner of the main hatch; there was a rope-yarn on the main hatch; Tuttle caught hold of it; the second mate, holding fast to the forecastle, kicked Tuttle on the side of the head; Tuttle was then sitting down; the rope-yarn to which he was holding was fastened into a ring in the corner of the main hatch; I was in the forecastle door; after kicking him the second mate stepped back into the forecastle, opened his knife and stepped out on the main deck and cut the rope yarn that Tuttle was holding to; the mate then came across the hatch and washed him down feet first into the scuppers; there was water enough there to cover him as he lay; he lay there two or three minutes; the second mate went on the poop-deck and when the water rolled away, I went out of the forecastle and went on the pump and took Tuttle into the forecastle; he could not speak then; he kept on moving himself, rocking himself and groaning; I did not see any wounds on him except the wounds on his head and the salt water sores; I had him sitting on a chest in the forecastle, trying to get his wet clothes off; the second mate called me out; before I went on deck I took Tuttle off the chest and set him down on the floor; I did not take notice of him again till next morning at four o'clock; then he was lying on the floor in the forecastle dead; I heard him groan sometime that night; I was then in the galley; when I found him dead I left him there and went to the wheel, and in the morning I told the Captain he was dead; two days after I was told to send him up and heave him overboard; I examined into the condition of his wounds; his forehead bone was broken; on pressing the bones they would shove the skin out; his head was all over bloody; I asked the second mate if the Captain wanted to see him; he said no, send him up and throw him overboard; after I took him from the lee scuppers he did not speak at all; another of the crew, Wm. Johnson, died the day after Tuttle did, and both were buried the same day.

On cross-examination he said that Tuttle would weigh about 150 pounds, and was about 5 feet 5 high; that he did not believe he had the fever and ague—though he saw him have a chill in Laguna; that Tuttle was not off duty till after the second mate beat him; that he did not believe that Tuttle had the scurvy; his legs were swelled; that he told this story in England when they arrived in February; they were 70 or 80 days on the voyage; had pretty heavy weather; she leaked all the way across; that Tuttle was sober; did not act like a drunken man; there was liquor on board belonging to the second mate; Tuttle told him he had not stolen any liquor.

The steward of the bark, a white man, named *Rossman*, was called as a witness and corroborated Thomas in the main besides testifying to another kicking of Tuttle by Hires, while Thomas was at his breakfast. The cross-examination was mainly directed towards contradictory statements alleged to have been made by the witnesses in England, and ill feeling on their part towards the accused.

The prosecution closed with their testimony, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—The trial of this noted case was commenced this morning, before Judge BETTS and a jury. The action, as will be recollected, is brought to perpetually enjoin the United States from enforcing the collection of the bond which they had signed as sureties for Isaac V. Fowler, late Postmaster. Judge BETTS directed an issue to be made up to be tried by a jury, as to the two questions, whether the bond was ever legally delivered, or only in escrow, as claimed by the complainants, until it should be signed by Oliver Charlick, who had also agreed to become surety with them; and second whether Fowler had been, previous to the execution of the bond, guilty of a defalcation which was by the Government concealed, and the bond thus vitiated.

Judge Roosevelt, the District Attorney, appeared for the Government, having Mr. Gerard associated with him. For the complainants appeared Mr. O'Conor, Judge Bronson and Mr. Robinson.

Mr. O'Conor opened the case to the jury, and the day was mainly spent in reading the deposition of Mr. Fowler, taken by commission, as to the circumstances of the execution of the bond. This deposition was mainly published in our columns at the time of its return, and need not now be repeated. Objections were raised by the Government to the admission of parts of the deposition, but after argument on both sides, the objections were overruled.

It being nearly 3 o'clock when the deposition was finished, the Court adjourned till to-day without hearing any further testimony.

The Chamberlain War—The Park Bank to Pay over the Money.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Daniel Devlin for a Mandamus against the Park Bank.—This case was reported in full in Monday's TIMES. The Court has now decided to grant the writ of *mandamus* to compel the Park Bank to deliver the funds to the custody of the Broadway Bank, according to the direction of Mr. Devlin.

Habeas Corpus—An Indiana Requisition.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Joseph P. Sweet to be Discharged from Arrest—This case came up on a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted at the application of Joseph P. Sweet, now under arrest.

It appears from the return that Mr. Sweet was arrested and is now held by virtue of a mandate issued by the Governor of the State of New-York, upon a requisition issued to him by the Governor of Indiana; Mr. Sweet being charged with committing forgery upon the Bank of Indiana, in that State.

In the traverse to the return the relator denies having committed the crime of forgery, or that he is the Joseph P. Sweet mentioned in the requisition, and alleges that he has been and is still a resident of the State of New-York.

The return also excepts to the sufficiency of the statement in the requisition to the Governor.

Upon reading the return and traverse to the return, the Court adjourned the hearing of the case until 2 o'clock to-day, in order to give counsel time to examine the papers, &c.

John P. Graham for prisoner; Mr. Anthon for District-Attorney.

Trouble in the Commissary Department.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

The Vegetable Preservative Company vs. *Geo. E. Schenck et al.*—The plaintiffs are a corporation engaged in the prepartion of preserved foods for army and navy uses and for exploration purposes. They charge the defendant, who was formerly treasurer of the Company, with a breach of trust, in an attempt to misappropriate the profits of the Company, and also with having made fictitious transfers to one Sweetzer, who is made one of the defendants. The defendants deny generally.

Some time since the plaintiffs obtained an injunction against the defendant Schenck, and this is a motion to punish him for an alleged contempt of that order. Injunction is also asked against Sweetzer. The case was now argued, and decision reserved.

W. W. Peck for plaintiffs; A. H. Dana for defendants.

The Pockets of Ex-Recorder Smith—The Accused Demand Relief.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of the Application of Casady and Lees to be Discharged from Arrest.—This matter now came up on a return to a writ of *certiorari*, granted at the application of the prisoners, Casady and Lees, who, on the 22d of January last, were arrested on the charge of having picked the pocket of the Hon James M. Smith, and extracted therefrom the sum of $1,640 in money, together with other property.

It appears that Mr. Smith was returning from Bridgeport on the evening of the 21st of January. Having left the cars at Twenty-seventh-street and taken one of the small horse cars, he arrived at Spring-street about 11¾ o'clock, and in getting out of the car in something of a crowd, the contents of his pocket were abstracted.

Mr. Smith being unusually good at remembering faces, immediately reported the case, with a description of the individuals, to the Police Department; the result of which was the arrest of the prisoners, Casady, Lees, Whitney and Campbell, *alias* Dublin.

Two of these arrested, viz: Casady and Lees, now apply to be discharged, on the ground that there is not evidence sufficient to warrant their detention.

The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel, took the papers and reserved its decision.

Is a Bond which is made Payable to a Blank Payee, Valid?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Monerief and Robertson.

William Chauncey vs. *Lemuel Arnold, and Lemuel Arnold, Executor of Caroline Arnold, deceased.*—This action was tried in May, 1859, before Judge MONCRIEF, without a jury, and on the evidence the counsel for defendant moved a dismissal of the complaint, which motion was granted, and the cause now comes before the Court on an appeal from the order of dismissal. The complaint avers that, in 1846, Lemuel Arnold and Caroline, his wife, filed a bill in the Court of Chancery, against the executors of William W. Gilbert to set aside the will of said Gilbert and to protect certain rights which Caroline Arnold had in his property. That to raise money to prosecute said Lemuel Arnold executed his bond in the sum of $5,000, conditioned to pay to a payee the name of whom was left blank in said instrument, the said sum of money, as soon as the estate should be distributed among the heirs-at-law. Lemuel Arnold and wife then joined in an instrument executed, the same conveying to the blank payee of the said bond, all her right, title and interest in the estate of said Gilbert. The said conveyance was also executed by Jane Gilbert, mother of Caroline, and Charlotte Brayton, trustees of Caroline, under an ante-nuptial agreement between the said Caroline and the said Lemuel, the said ante-nuptial agreement having been made Oct. 3, 1837. This bond and conveyance as aforesaid remained in the hands of the defendants until June, 1847, when, as alleged, Lemuel Arnold obtained the necessary loan from the plaintiff and surrendered to plaintiff the bond and conveyance, with the name of the payee left blank. Arnold carried on his suit against the estate of Gilbert until about May, 1853, when, it is alleged, the difficulty was mutually compromised between the parties, and Caroline Arnold received in her own right a large estate under said compromise. The bond given as aforesaid fell due some time in May, 1853, and not having been paid in accordance with its condition, this suit was brought to recover upon the same.

On the trial of this case, the defendant's counsel objected to the admission of the conveyance or mortgage as evidence, on several grounds, among the principal of which are—1st, Because the instrument names no grantee or mortgagee, and was manifestly left incomplete, either from lack of power, or because it was not intended by the grantors to take effect. 2d, Because it purports to be executed by an Attorney for one of the trustees of the estate, and the power given by the instrument of trust could not be delegated. 3d, Because this paper claimed to be a mortgage, read in connection with the ante-nuptial agreement is, in all respects, informal, illegal and incomplete. These objections, among others, were sustained by the Court, and the complaint was dismissed. With regard to the bond and mortgage executed with the payer's name left blank, the counsel for appellant takes the point that where a bond or deed is executed with the name of the obligee or grantee left blank, with the design to deliver them to any party who will advance money upon them, and where they are subsequently delivered to a party for value and without fraud it is an authority to the party who lawfully acquires possession of the same to fill up the blank with his own name as grantee or obligee. This, it is contended, has always been the rule in reference to instruments not under seal. Case of Violet *vs.* Patten, 5th Crauch, 151, cited in support. In the case of Pexira *vs.* Evans, 1st Anstruther, 229, defendant wanted to borrow a large sum of money, and for this purpose executed bonds in blank for the name and sum, and sent out his agent to raise the sum. Plaintiff lent the amount, and the agent filled in plaintiff's name and delivered the bond to him on a plea of *non est factum*. Lord Mansfield held it a good deed. A large number of authorities are cited in opposition to this point by the counsel for respondent. The decision is reserved.

John W. Ashmead for appellant; Wm. C. Noyes for respondent.

Harbor Masters and Policemen Contending for Authority Over the River Piers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Before Daly, Brady and Hilton, Judges.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *Joseph Tucker.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover a penalty of $25, for an alleged disobedience to municipal authority on the part of the defendant, in not removing from Pier No. 20, East River, when required to do so by a Policeman of the Seventh Ward.

The defence is, that the defendant's ship was lying in the slip under permission of the Harbor Master, who, at the time he was commanded to remove by the policeman, told him to remain; and that he was justified in obeying the State authority.

Upon the trial of the cause below, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs, imposing the fine.

The defendant appealed to this branch of the Court, where an elaborate opinion was now rendered by Judge HILTON, holding that the defendant was justified in the course taken by him, and that the judgment of the Court below should be reversed. This position is based upon the fact that the Metropolitan Police act divested the Mayor, &c., of all authority in such cases, and created the office of Harbor Master, whose authority is supreme, emanating from the highest source.

Geo. C. Genet for plaintiffs; John H. White for defendants.

Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Hoffman.

Herman Stricker vs *John P. Wakeman.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The jury have now rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $539 20.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of William Bleakley was now admitted to probate, making a bequest of $200 to the American Christian Union of this City. The rest and residue of testator's estate was divided among his relatives and friends.

Court of General Sessions.

TRIAL FOR LARCENY—THE JURY DISAGREE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Richard Kelly, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, was put to the bar for trial.

John E. Galer testified that on his return to his home at night, from a call, he saw a light in his room, which he had left dark; on going into the room, a man sprang down from the bureau, and rushed by the witness, through the yard, and into the street; witness raised a cry of stop thief, and a policeman gave chase and arrested the prisoner; witness then returned to his room, and found everything in disorder, and his draws ransacked, some of the articles it had contained having been bundled up ready for removal.

Mary Wilbrecht testified that she keeps a milk-store at No. 73 Pitts st, the next door to the house in which the last witness lived; on the night of Nov. 15, the day of the burglary, she saw three persons, among them the prisoner, in front of her store; afterward, when the burglar jumped from the rear window of the next house, the witness opened her rear door, when three men rushed through, among whom was Kelly, the prisoner; this was about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

Elizabeth Kuhl testified that she was present at the store of the last witness on the night of the burglary. She narrated the same circumstances, in the same manner as the last witness had done.

Alonzo Montrose testified that he had been in company with the first witness on the night of the occurrence. He described the event as the witness Galer had done. Witness could not identify the faces of the persons who ran away, though he described their clothes.

Mrs Baines, mother of the first witness, testified that in the room which had been broken into she had at the time $25 worth of jewelry, a velvet dress worth $75, and twe ve other dresses; she had locked the door at eight o'clock, and given the key to her son

Officer Johnson testified that he arrested the prisoner immediately after the burglary, in the immediate vicinity of the house which had been entered; the prisoner was dressed in the same manner as the former witness had described the burglars to have been

For the defence. *Mrs. Kelly*, the mother of the prisoner, testified that on the night of the occurrence, her son wore a black suit of clothes; he had no grey clothes as the former witness had stated he had.

The testimony of this witness was corroborated by the prisoner's sister. Several witnesses then testified that the prisoner bore a good character; and the counsel summed up to the Jury, who were then charged by the Court, and retired. After remaining out several hours, they were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded to custody.

A KNAVE OR A FOOL.

Michael Cane, indicted for false pretences, in obtaining money from a Savings Bank, by stealing a bank-book, and falsely personating its owner, was put to the bar. The District-Attorney stated that he had caused an examination of the prisoner to be made, and that he had been reported half idiotic. Under these circumstances the District-Attorney was unwilling to press the prosecution, and the prisoner was discharged.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Michael Walsh, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

INGRATITUDE AND CRIME.

Theodore Smith, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a large number of pairs of shoes, when asked whether guilty or not, replied, "I'm guilty of three pairs—that's all—no more." A plea of not guilty was entered, and the trial proceeded.

Isaac Strauss first testified that he was a shoe-manufacturer at No. 207 Houston street; the prisoner, under the name of Ullman, had come to his place, and asked shelter and employment; witness received him, gave him a room, and fed him; the prisoner in turn made himself generally useful; one morning, when he was called to breakfast, he did not appear; he had taken himself out of the way; witness then investigated, and found that a number of pairs of shoe-"uppers" were missing.

At this point the District-Attorney stated that as the indictment alleged a larceny of made-up shoes, while the proof was only of stock, the variance was fatal, and he would consent that the Court should charge the Jury to acquit. The Court so charged, the Jury acquitted, and the prisoner was remanded for reindictment.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Henry Livingston, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, was next put to the Bar. The allegation was that he had obtained two buffalo-robes, of the value of $20 each, by fraudulent representation. The jury acquitted on this indictment, and the prisoner was remanded on other charges of a similar character.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan, Patrick Cusic, William J. Smith.
For Embezzlement—Louis Prayer.
For Forgery—Joseph Demsey, Henry Wilson, Thos. McConnell.
For Robbery—William Maloy.
For Burglary—William Gallagher, Frank Burke.
For Grand Larceny—Wm. H. Lazelle, James Hazen, George Starr, John Baxter, John McGuiness.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

LEONARD J.—*Morris* vs. *Morris.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; care and custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Eonch vs. *Brust.*—Motion granted to discharge defendant from arrest, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

BARNARD, J.—*Gray* vs. *Walker.*—Prayer of the petition granted.

Roosevelt, et. al., vs. *Morr, Jr.*—Default opened and cause returned to the calendar. Costs to abide event.

Malcom vs. *Ostrander, et. al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

SHOWING FALSE COLORS.

On Thursday afternoon, James Avery, a colored man of confiding temperament, residing at No. 288 Church-street, became acquainted with a young person named J. H. Berkett, also a descendant of Ham, whom he met at a Dutch grocery in Leonard-street. Having indulged in several social glasses together, Mr. Berkett finally became unpleasantly demonstrative in displaying his regard for Avery. The latter, desiring to avoid such disagreeable attention, ran into the street, where he was followed by his affectionate friend, who overtook and fondled him in a very loving way. Suddenly Berkett departed, and immediately Avery discovered that he had been robbed of a gold watch, valued at $75. He made known his misfortune to Officer Horbelt, of the Fifth Ward, who arrested the thief, and yesterday Justice OSBORNE committed him for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE HOMICIDE IN SOUTH-SREET—CORONER'S INQUEST.

Stephen Goodwin, a sailor on the ship *Charles Hill*, lying at the foot of Catharine-slip, East River, died at the New-York Hospital on Monday morning from knife wounds received on Friday morning last in an affray with two seamen named William Robinson and John Jackson, whom he encountered in Duryea's drinking-place, corner of Catharine and South streets. Coroner SHIRMER held an inquest in the case yesterday morning and the particulars of the affray as developed by the testimony are as follows: About 12½ o'clock on Thursday night four seamen named Donovan, Robinson, Jackson and Jones went to the saloon where deceased was sitting and called for drinks; while the men were standing at the bar, deceased approached them, making the remark to Donovan, that he had been on board the *Charles Hill* that morning for the purpose of shipping as a sailor; Donovan told him that he was mistaken, but said, "Never mind, take a drink with us;" deceased assented, and then Robinson stepped toward him, saying, with an oath, "So, you're mate of a ship, and treat sailors like dogs, do you?" following the interrogation with a blow; deceased stepped toward the door to avoid further trouble, but Robinson and the others followed him to the sidewalk, where he was beaten and stabbed, as he alleged in his *ante-mortem* deposition, by Robinson and Jackson, while Donovan and Jones witnessed the assault; the men all went into the porter house again after a minute's absence, and deceased made known to the bar keeper that he had been stabbed in the breast; he went out again immediately, however, and making his way to his vessel, informed a shipmate of what had occurred, who went after the Police and caused the apprehension of the assailants. Upon this testimony the jury brought in a verdict charging Robinson with having given the fatal wound and implicating Jackson as an accessory in the assault. The accused are both men about 24 years of age, and natives of Ireland. Each denied in emphatic terms the truth of the charge, adding that they had never seen deceased before. The Coroner committed them to the Tombs pending action by the Grand Jury, and Jones and Donovan were sent to the House of Detention for witnesses. Deceased was 36 years of age and a native of Newburyport, Mass.

DIED IN A STATION HOUSE.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at the First Ward Station House, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man, apparently a sailor, who was found by the Police on Monday afternoon, lying on the sidewalk in Whitehall-street. Supposing the man to be stupidly drunk, he was taken to the station house and locked up. An hour or two afterwards, when the doorman went to the cell, it was found that he had expired. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

On Monday afternoon the body of a man was found in the water at pier No. 34 East River. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case, but the remains were too much decomposed for identification. From the clothing upon the deceased it is supposed that he was a longshoreman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 5.

$5,000	Treas. 12 pc Notes.	101¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	73
23,000	do	101¾	40	do	74
3,000	Virginia 6s, 86	72½	100	do	b30 74
13,000	Missouri State 6s	64	100	do	b15 73⅝
3,000	California St. 7s.	86	60	do	73⅜
1,000	City 6s, '87	103	200	do	s30 73
10,000	Erie R. 1st M Bs.	105	175	do	73⅝
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M Bs..	54	250	do	s60 72
5,000	Ch & N W 1M. b10	40	100	do	s30 72½
2,000	C. R. & Q. Rep.: bs	93	150	do	s30 72
50	Bk of S. N. Yk	89	200	do	s30 72¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref	8	100	do	s10 73
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 84¾	18	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94
325	d	85	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	69½
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	p&c 78¾	50	do	s10 69¾
200	do	s30 78	50	do	69¾
13	do	78	100	do	69
150	do	opg 78¾	100	do	b30 69
100	do	opg 78¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	39½
100	do	p & c 78¾	750	do	30¼
650	Hudson River R.	41½	300	do	s30 30¼
50	do	41¾	200	do	30⅜
100	Erie Railroad	31	100	do	s30 30⅜
315	do	31⅛	800	do	b10 30¾
100	do	s30 31⅛	600	do	30¾
400	do	32	200	do	b30 31
400	Harlem R. Pref	34½	200	do	31
900	do	37	300	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	s30 55
300	do	37⅛	50	do	55¼
200	Reading R.	b30 42	100	do	s5 55⅛
400	Mich. Cen. R.	52¾	100	do	s10 55⅛
50	do	52⅝	350	do	55⅞
100	do	b10 52⅝	600	do	55⅜
100	Mich So & N. Ia. R.	14¼	150	do	s4 55⅜
514	Mh. S. & N. Ia. G. Sk.	30	150	Chi, Bur. & Q. R.	68
50	do	30⅛	50	do	b15 68
400	do	s30 30	5	do	67
50	do	s5 30	115	do	67⅜
8	N. Haven & Hart. R.	140	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	10

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Treas. 10 pc. Notes.	99⅝	150	Michigan Cen R.	53
17,000	Tenn St 6s, '90,	70	50	do	53¼
7,000	Missouri St 6s	65	425	do	53⅛
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	77½	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R	14¼
1,000	Erkivn Ci y W L.	100	25	Panama Railroad	112
2,000	Chi & N.W. stMt	38	100	Mil. & Miss R.	11¾
5	American ex Bk.	90	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	73¾
30	Pacific M. S. Co.	84¾	100	do	b30 74
10	do	s30 84	380	do	s15 73
50	do	s10 84½	200	do	s30 73
250	Cum. Coal Pref.	8	50	do	73¾
50	N.Y. Cen. R.	b30 78¾	20	do	74
100	do	p. & c. 78⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	69¾
500	do	opg 78¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	31¾
250	do	p&c 78¾	100	do	31¾
900	Harlem R Pref'd.	38½	100	do	s30 31¾
100	Reading Railroad	42	300	do	b30 32
400	do	b30 42½	100	do	b30 32⅛
50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	69	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	55¾
50	do	b30 69			

TUESDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The popular vote in the old Commonwealth of Virginia, reported by telegraph to the morning papers, reversed the whole current of feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day. The Union sentiment thus reflected in that important quarter of the South is deemed significant of good in the ultimate settlement of our political troubles, and we understand it has been followed up by the private action of a number of influential Bank men of this City who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, in favor of exhausting every means of conciliation with the Border or Union States of the South, before inaugurating the new Administration. This action is understood to have taken the shape of a direct and pointed intimation to the Republican leaders in Congress that without such conciliation or the restoration of confidence between the Middle States of both sections, it would be hazardous for the party to rely upon this loyal City for further Money loans, whether in the form of Treasury Bills or Funded Stock, of the support of the Government after the 4th of March. When the Stock of Virginia was called at the early session of the Exchange this morning, the Board gave three unanimous and hearty cheers for the Old Dominion and her loyalty to our common Union, and the dealings of the hour were arrested by this enthusiasm until a Virginia member of the Exchange, (Mr. GARLAND,) was called upon for a speech, and briefly and neatly responded to the compliment. The recovery in most of the State Securities was about 1 ℔ cent, and on the Railway Shares the upward reaction was equal to 2@2½ ℔ cent., and to this a further advance of ¼@1 ℔ cent. was added in the afternoon; the market showing increased buoyancy after the adjournment of the Second Board. And later in the afternoon the following prices were established:

Central	79	Michigan Central	54
Erie	32½	Pacific	85
Toledo	32¾	Missouris	65½
Rock Island	57	Tennessees	70
Galena	70	Virginias	72½
Michigan Southern	15	Panama	112

In the Exchange Market the decline indicated yesterday was established at about 1 ℔ cent., as compared with last week, the closing sales being made for the Boston steamer at 105⅞ to 106⅜ for first-class 60-day bills on London, and 107 ℔ cent. for sight bills. On Paris the rates were in about the same proportion, f 5.35@f 5.33¾. The impression is with some of our banking authorities that these advices on reaching England may cause a moderate resumption of Specie shipments to this side. The accounts by the *Kedar* this morning to Tuesday, 22d January, show that our mail of the 9th January, with the first decided upward turn in Bills over 105 ℔ cent., had a favorable influence on the London market, and so far from the Bank of England rate being further advanced, (as was apprehended in some of the letters by the *Arabia*,) the rate for Money outside of Bank was ¼@½ ℔ cent below the Bank rule of 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Exchange had resumed more steadiness, and the chief remaining topic of excitement and apprehension seemed to be the Cotton supply as likely to be affected by our political troubles In our own Money Market to day there is no apparent change, and little to remark upon besides the continued accumulation of Bullion in Bank.

Comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$923,817	$1,989 069	$2,490,864
Previously reported	3,826,101	5,469,421	10,541,230
Since Jan. 1	$4,749,918	$7,378,490	$13,432,094

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860–61	194,000	2,342,000	76,000	15,000	5,000
1859–60	167,000	2,934,000	82,000	31,000	30,000
1858–9	132,000	2,471,000	61,000	5,000	18,000
1857–8	110,000	1,483,000	40,000	12,000	11,000
1856–7	72,000	2,015,000	68,000	9,000	9,000
1855–6	82,000	1,987,000	50,000	28,000	13,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860–61	1,066,000	272,000	162,000	1,501,000	721,000
1859–60	1,227,000	335,000	180,000	1,742,000	1,040,000
1858–9	762,000	303,000	216,000	1,281,000	920,000
1857–8	524,000	190,000	126,000	840,000	612,000
1856–7	541,000	204,000	143,000	888,000	7-6,000
1855–6	763,000	260,000	190,000	1,213,000	598,000

On the subject of the crop Messrs. NEILLS say, that owing to the fact that the receipts for the past three weeks have been on a large scale, the decrease as compared with last year has undergone a considerable reduction, being now down to 591,000 bales. By telegraph the deliveries for the following week were somewhat smaller at the Gulf ports, but larger at the Atlantic. For the last three days, however, they were again large at New-Orleans. Four

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KIMBALL, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the TIMES, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RAISING the WIND—HARLEQUIN JACK—B. ACK-BIED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Peace Convention at Washington adheres to the resolution to sit with closed doors, but we are, nevertheless, enabled this morning to give an account of the proceedings. The Committee on Organization, appointed on Monday, reported in favor of Ex-President JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for President, and J. C. WRIGHT, of Ohio, for Secretary. The report was unanimously concurred in, and Mr. TYLER, on taking the chair, made a speech, which had the happiest effect on the Convention. At its conclusion he was generally congratulated, and most of the Delegates announced their readiness to follow where Virginia would lead. The regular business of the Convention was not proceeded with, the excuse being that the Delegates from several States had not yet arrived.

The effect in Washington of the result of the Virginia election—which there is now no doubt is strongly in favor of the Union—is considered as rendering more probable some compromise. It is believed that it will increase the disposition of the conservative majority of the Northern men to make some arrangements which shall strengthen the Border States in resisting the tide of secession. Some of the Virginia members of Congress, however, insist that the present action of the State only delays secession—that it does not render it improbable. This, however, of course very much depends upon the action of the Peace Convention.

Nothing of special importance was done yesterday in open session by the Montgomery Convention, or Congress, as it chooses to call itself. The resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to report a form for a Provisional Government were discussed with closed doors.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of an important character. In the Senate, after the presentation of a great number of petitions and memorials on the subject of the national troubles, a resolution, providing in the usual manner for the counting of the Electoral vote for President and Vice President, was adopted. The Loan bill was taken up, and passed, it meeting with no further opposition. It now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The President's Special Message was then considered, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, gave his views of the crisis at length. His speech was a very powerful argument for the preservation of the Union, and a scathing rebuke to secession. He did not conclude his remarks, but gave way to a motion to adjourn—previous to which a message was received from the President, accompanying a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, asking Congress to do something to arrest the dissolution of the Union. In the House, Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana announced the secession of his State, and made a farewell speech, —in which he was considerably interrupted by the raising of points of order, and inquiries relative to the late seizure of Government property in New-Orleans and elsewhere. Subsequently, Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, asked leave to make an explanation, and leave being granted, he proceeded to announce that until he received instructions from his immediate constituents to withdraw, he should continue to occupy a seat in the House, and when he did withdraw he should also resign his seat. Furthermore, he announced that he should continue to be a Union man, and should "stand under the flag of the country that gave him birth." His remarks were received with a burst of enthusiasm on the floor and in the galleries. The action of the Committee of the Whole on the amendments to the Deficiency bill, were concurred in. Mr. COLFAX then called up his bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend postal facilities in the seceding States, and speeches were made on it by Messrs. BRANCH, of North Carolina, and SICKLES, of New-York—the former in opposition to, and the latter in favor of it. Mr. SICKLES, in the course of his remarks, was very severe upon Mayor WOOD, in reference to his telegraphic note in answer to one sent him by Mr. TOOMBS. The report of the Committee of Thirty three was then considered until the recess. An evening session was held for general debate.

The Union Meeting in Boston yesterday was a great affair It was held in old Faneuil Hall, to which hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Speeches were made by LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, H. F. DURANT and GEORGE S. HILLIARD; a letter from Mr. EVERETT, written at Washington, was read, and a series of resolutions was adopted, breathing unalterable attachment to the Union.

The State Legislature yesterday, in joint session, went through the formality of electing Hon. IRA HARRIS, of Albany, United States Senator for six years, to succeed Mr. SEWARD, and Messrs LEAVENWORTH and BREVOORT, Regents of the University. Mr. HARRIS concentrated the entire Republican vote, and ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, the Democratic. In the Senate, the resolutions proffering financial aid to the General Government were discussed and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill providing that no Insurance Company shall be organized in New-York or Kings County with less than $500,000 capital. The resolutions appointing the Virginia Commission were taken up and discussed. In the Assembly, the bill for the abolition of capital punishment was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. The condition of Kansas was the subject of an interesting debate which took place on the bill appropriating $100,000 for the immediate relief of our starving fellow-countrymen. Dispatches from THADDEUS HYATT were read, but the bill was lost for want of a constitutional majority. The Governor transmitted, in a message, the resolutions of the Kentucky and Minnesota Legislatures on the state of the Union.

From our files by the *Kedar*, we extract a number of articles relative to the disunion question, which will be found well worth perusal.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney early yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of January 19. The Governor delivered his Message to the California Legislature on the 18th. He takes strong ground in favor of preserving the Union, and opposes a Pacific Republic under any circumstances. The proposition of Congressmen, SCOTT and BURCH, meets with little favor from their constituents, and the tone of their letter, recommending such a Republic, is strongly condemned. The condition of the State Treasury is gratifying—the receipts exceeding the expenditures by $68,000. The decision in the New-Almaden Mine case had created the greatest joy among the people of Santa Clara County, as the mines would be worked again immediately, notwithstanding the fact that the case was still further to be heard on appeal of the claimants, who are not satisfied with the extent of the land awarded them.

The Republican Central Club, last evening adopted a series of resolutions, offered by Mr. A. C. HILLS, declaring against any compromise involving a surrender of Republican principles and also a resolution against sending Commissioners to Washington.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, and were pleasantly disappointed by the non-reception of the expected veto of the tax-levy. The use of the Chamber occupied by the Board, was tendered to the Court of Appeals, which will hold its next session in this City.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD, yesterday, rendered his decision, holding that the Park Bank should be required to pay the City funds over to the Broadway Bank, as required in the order to show cause. The order was to that effect. In the same Court, Justice BARNARD commenced the hearing of an argument on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of JOSEPH P. SWEET, now in custody under the authority of the State, in pursuance of a requisition of the Governor of Indiana. The prisoner is charged with forgery. At General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge HILTON has rendered an interesting opinion in a case involving the question of authority over the piers of the two rivers—whether the Harbor Master or the Police are the proper officers to exercise authority In the General Sessions, most of the day was occupied with the trial of RICHARD KELLY, for an attempt at larceny, in which the jury disagreed, and were discharged. One prisoner was discharged as being idiotic, one was acquitted by defect in the indictment, and there was one acquitted on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

The Stock Exchange reversed its tone yesterday and prices were all up from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. on Monday's lowest decline, the market closing buoyant in the afternoon from the improved political confidence; Central 79 ₱ cent. Money the same as the day before. Exchange settled down to 105¾@106¾ at the close of the Boston mail.

Flour was less active, yesterday, though no quotable change occurred in prices. Wheat and Corn were in moderate request, at drooping rates. Cotton was heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were inactive, as were also Candles, Fish, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Molasses, Spices, Teas and Whalebone. A fair inquiry prevailed for Raisins, Hay, Sugars, Whisky and Clover-Seed—the latter at reduced prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Cattle Market exhibits nothing remarkable this week. In quality the cattle are not equal to those of last market; in numbers they are about the same, and prices are only a shade higher. Trade was dull, and a sufficient number of the 2,850 on sale yesterday were left over for the market of to day—more than will be wanted, if the 500 head now back should reach here. With the exception of a single choice premium steer at 12c. ₱ lb, we saw no sales above 10c, and very few over 9c. One lot of fair animals were certainly not above 8c., although first-class buyers rated most of their meat at about 9c. The advance is certainly not over ½c. ₱ lb

The Crittenden Compromise.

The various organs of the Democratic Party throughout the Northern States devote themselves mainly, in this crisis of our national affairs, to calling upon the Republican Party to adopt some *compromise* which shall satisfy the South. We have already more than once expressed our opinion, that the first duty of men of all parties,—Democrats and Republicans,—is to lay aside all their political differences and rally to the support of the Constitution and the Union,—to insist that the Union shall be preserved, not as a matter of favor but of duty:—and that when this result has been secured, it will be in order to consider what new guarantees or concessions are due to the South and essential to the public peace. We are still of this opinion. We would yield nothing whatever to exactions pressed by threats of dissolution, either to States that have already seceded, or to others which propose to follow their example unless restrained therefrom by compliance with their demands. If any of the Southern States desire the preservation of the Union on account of its value to them and to the world, let them declare that wish. Let them proclaim their loyalty and then the North will be ready and eager to arrange all differences of interest or of sentiment upon a perfectly just, and therefore a perfectly satisfactory basis.

The Democrats, however, do not take this view of the subject. Their Conventions, their leaders, their public journals, while proclaiming their devotion to the Union, evade all responsibility for its preservation,—ignore utterly the plain, universal duty of loyalty to it, and demand that the *Republicans* shall preserve it in a specific manner,—namely, by *compromising* the questions at issue. This demand, on the face of it, and without regard to the particular measures which it contemplates, is open to the objection that it aims to weaken, demoralize, and thus destroy, the party upon which it is made. If the Republicans were to accept the Democratic Party as their counselors, and adopt the advice they give them, the Democracy would give them not a particle of support or encouragement, except in that act of sacrifice. If Mr. LINCOLN were to accept the Crittenden amendment, and make it the basis of his administration, as he is urged to do by every prominent Democrat in the country, the Democrats would not relax in the slightest degree the war they intend to wage upon it. Indeed that war would be all the fiercer,—the assault all the more desperate, because of the breach that will have been already made. If the Democracy proposed to unite in support of the coming Administration, provided this were to be its basis, the advice, as a political scheme, would have more plausibility to recommend it. As it is, it has too much the appearance of a device to destroy the Administration in advance of its accession to power.

It may be well, however, to examine the schemes of adjustment which have been suggested. That which the Democracy favors is the CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE, as it has been amended during the discussions which have been had upon it in the Senate. That Compromise consists of two parts,—the first proposing *seven* amendments to the Constitution, which are themselves to be placed beyond the reach of future amendment;—and the *second* embodying four resolutions concerning the Fugitive Slave law. Its most essential feature is contained in the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. In all the territory of the United States now held *or hereafter to be acquired*, situate north of latitude 36° 30', Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such Territories shall remain under Territorial Government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude *now held or hereafter to be acquired, Slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing*, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but *shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance*; and when any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

This is sometimes represented as being merely the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise,—and surprise is expressed that those who resisted the repeal of that Compromise in 1854, should resist its restoration now. These two Compromises, however, differ in several very essential respects.

1. The Missouri Compromise was merely a legislative act, and left the language, spirit and intent of the Constitution untouched. The Crittenden Compromise is to become an irrepealable part of the Constitution, and introduces a recognition of Slavery and slave-property, which was carefully excluded from that instrument by its framers.

2. The Missouri Compromise related solely to "that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana," —and left all other possessions and acquisitions to the legislative control of Congress. The Crittenden compromise covers all the Territory that can ever belong to the United States,—the whole of Mexico and Central America, and withdraws the whole of it from the control of Congress, or of its own inhabitants, so far as Slavery is concerned.

3. The Missouri compromise simply *prohibited* Slavery north of 36° 30';—in the Territory south of that line the whole matter was left open to such action as Congress or the inhabitants or the Judiciary might take. The Crittenden amendment makes the *Constitution*, by an irrepealable act, *recognize Slavery and protect slave-property*, in all that Territory.

These are very radical differences. They involve considerations, both of principle and interest, of the utmost consequence. And those who supported the one, might, without the slightest inconsistency, scout and reject the other. Certainly the Republicans could never, without the most flagrant abandonment of every principle they have ever professed, assent to so complete a surrender of the entire territory of the Union to Slavery, and so complete a transformation of the Constitution from its original character and intention. It is a mockery, moreover, to style the proposition a compromise. All the territory North of 36° 30' is Free Territory, and will forever remain free, no matter what Congress or the Constitution may say. Nor is it in the least probable that we shall ever acquire any territory North of that line,—while if we do, it is absolutely certain that it will be free. The ostensible concession to the North, therefore, could never, by any possibility, have the slightest practical value. All the territory we shall ever acquire, by purchase or by conquest, must lie South of 36° 30'; and by the Crittenden amendment, *the whole future growth of the Republic*,—all the acquisitions of its treasure and its blood—all the achievements of its industry and its arms,—are to be dedicated by a provision of the Constitution, which the American people, in all time to come, shall have no power to alter,—*to the extension and perpetuation of African Slavery.*

We hazard but little in saying that no Northern Democrat, who values principle, national honor and personal consistency, could possibly give such a proposition his personal support. He may urge Republicans to adopt it; he may demand, through all his organized channels of influence, that his opponents shall espouse and assume the scheme—but he will scarcely do so himself. It must be remembered that the Democrats of the North braved the disruption of their own national party rather than assent to the principle that Congress should *protect* Slavery in any territory of the United States. The Southern majority report, submitted at the Charleston Convention, went no further than to declare—

1. That Congress has no power to abolish Slavery in the Territories.

2. That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish Slavery in the Territories, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Yet against this, which stops far short of the Crittenden amendment, the Democrats of the Northern States offered a stern and unflinching resistance. And they finally *rejected* the doctrine which it embodied, in the most distinct and emphatic manner;—165 Democrats voted against it, while there were but 138—only 30 of whom were from Free States —who voted for it. And they even rejected a resolution declaring that the Democratic Party would abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court on this subject. It was this action which led to the secession of the Southern delegates from the Convention,—to the disruption of the Democratic Party, the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and the menaced dissolution of the American Union; and yet the Democrats of the North deliberately faced all these dangers, rather than assent to the principle, that the Constitution recognizes Slavery in the Territories, and that Congress owes it protection. With what possible claim to consistency, then,—with what pretext of principle, can they now demand that the Republicans shall espouse a doctrine which *they* discarded, and to which, even to this day, they have never given their assent?

It is preposterous, under such circumstances, to expect that the Crittenden Compromise, as it is called, can ever command the assent of the Republican party, or of the people of the Northern States. It goes to the full extent of the platform from which we have quoted above, which was first rejected at Charleston, and afterwards at Baltimore, and which was afterwards adopted by the seceders who nominated Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and made the basis on which they conducted the canvass. And when the Democrats demand its adoption by the Republicans, they demand, in effect, that they shall abdicate the government which has been committed to their hands, and put in power, not the Democratic Party, but the faction which seceded from the Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore.

GOV. SEWARD'S VIEWS ON SAVING THE UNION.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following reply of Gov. SEWARD, to the urgent requests that he would assent to measures of compromise:

"The pressure has been very strong on the Republicans to yield to something like Mr. CRITTENDEN'S measures, but it is of no use. When people press Gov. SEWARD to yield to this, in order to save the country, he replies: 'Gentlemen, you think I can save the country by sacrificing myself. Suppose I were to save the country as you wish, I should have put an end to my power for good or evil forever. I shall have to go back to Auburn and amuse myself with writing history for the rest of my life. I am not so blind to experience as to suppose that I can both sacrifice myself and remain leader at the same time. Now, do you want me to retire from public life?' The answer is of course, 'No, Governor; we can't do without you.' 'Then,' returns he, 'you must let me save the Union in my own way.'"

It is a defect, perhaps, in political communities, and especially in our political parties, to place too little confidence in the wisdom and fidelity of those whom they have chosen to be their representatives. One would suppose that if there is any such thing as proved fidelity, Gov. SEWARD had made good his title to the confidence of those who deprecate and resist the extension of Slavery. He may fairly claim the right to exercise his own judgment, as to the best means of attaining this result, without subjecting himself to the suspicion of disloyalty to his principles or unfaithfulness to his friends. Yet he is denounced by the *Tribune* as ready to abandon both, because he intimates a desire to preserve the Union even at the sacrifice of some points upon which, under other circumstances, he would insist. We think Mr. SEWARD may fairly claim the right to be allowed to "save the Union in his own way."

Tragedy off the Stage.

Since the days when ROSCIUS combined military ardor with dramatic excellence, we have had no such inspiriting incident in the history of the stage, as the spontaneous formation of the company of New-York actors now playing a brief engagement at the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, into a military organization. Thalia and Melpomene descending from their classic pedestals and practising the goose-step, is a noble spectacle. The metamorphosis of first low comedy man into second lieutenant, *danseuse* into *vivandiere*, and property man into regimental tailor, are worthy of being sung by OVID. There is something truly gratifying in the knowledge that the heroics of the stage are not all mock, and that a manly heart may beat under the buff waistcoat of Mr. Robert Acres.

Were it not for the fact that inquisitive gentlemen from the North are not at the present moment greeted with exuberant hospitality in the sunny South, we would esteem it a privilege to witness the military spectacle presented by this band of heroes on some public occasion. They appear, we take it for granted, in all that accustomed pomp and insignia of war with which they are wont to dazzle the eyes of spectators on more peaceful and more lucrative occasions. The main portion of the company, being of course composed of supernumeraries, doubtless retain that pleasing, although unscientific, species of drill by means of which they are enabled to march into the bowels of every conceivable land without the slightest possible impediment. The standard-bearer, upon whose ensign we trust that victory will alight, naturally and from force of habit, is careful to keep the handsome side continually towards the spectators. The ballet-master, who from certain qualifications in the way of leg is best fitted for the post of scout, will follow the traces of the enemy in a series of double pigeon-wings, and when attracted by any suspicious sound, will listen after the approved manner on one leg. We know not if the New-Orleans Company have as yet decided on any particular uniform, but we would suggest that by a careful selection from the property-room a novel and even formidable style of accoutrement may be obtained. The dashing MURAT affords a precedent for somewhat theatrical caparisons, and the leading light comedy man, by adopting a costume similar to that of the King of Naples, might show his feathers and jewelry, and display his leg to almost as much advantage as if he was before the foot-lights. For the Captain a good suit of Richard armor, with diademed helmet and gilded truncheon would, we think, have an imposing effect on an enemy, and there are few of our Northern militia whose courage would sustain them in a hand to hand encounter with a Dougal creature.

Of the conduct of the New-Orleans warriors in the field, it will be, perhaps, presumptuous in us to form any opinion; still we cannot help thinking that their theatrical training will render them very awful in those bloody engagements for which they are now preparing. Their style of fencing, as every one knows, is fatally skilful and scientific, and their mastery over the short sword, used in nautical combats, will cause them to be formidable to even the most experienced veterans. Their theatrical mode of speech will likewise help them along in time of battle. "Die, traitor!" cries Lieut. MARK SMITH, as he pins an Abolitionist to the earth. "This to thy heart!" shouts the fiery OWENS, as he passes his sword through the body of some Lynn shoemaker. Everything will be conducted with a similar view to effect. After every victory—because these heroes will invariably win the day—red and blue fire will be burned on the battle-field, and the conquering company will present a silver pitcher, with appropriate address, to their noble Captain; a select body of carpenters, concealed in adjacent bushes, will fling bouquets to those who most distinguished themselves in the fight; after which, the wearied warriors, accompanied by their squires, formerly dressers, will retire to their tents and take off their harness.

Still there is something parricidal in the attitude assumed by our old favorites to us poor Northerners. For many a year we have paid them good salaries, taken numerous tickets on their benefit nights, and worn out countless pairs of JOUVIN'S kids in applauding their histrionic efforts. And after all this they fiercely swear to cut our throats! Can it be that such ferocity dwells in the heart of the gentle JORDAN, the courteous SMITH, or the bland DAVENPORT? Come what will, we feel that we have a claim upon their sympathy, and should it be our fate to meet them on the bloody field, nay, even if the impetuous JORDAN was standing over us, battle-axe in hand, ready to cleave us to the chine, we should implore quarter in the name of the many fifty cents paid in at the box-office, and feel certain that our appeal would not be unheeded.

But seriously speaking, if this dramatic revival has no other recommendation, it at least possesses this: In military affairs, the post of honor is the post of danger, and we apprehend that there will be less theatrical squabbles about precedence, than take place usually behind the scenes.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.—Of many ways in which the Cotton States, by their recent reckless steps, have inflicted irreparable injury upon their material interests, the new and animated inquiry into the sources of the cotton supply, is among the most formidable. In assuming their actual attitude, these States have also assumed as unquestionable their absolute control of a staple without which mankind can hardly exist; and to obtain which it will be obliged to concede any terms which the arrogant planter may dictate. It has even been believed that in her eagerness to obtain the indispensable fibre, Great Britain might be brought not only to surrender her prejudices against Slavery, but even to connive at a partial reopening of the Slave-trade.

How visionary and ill-considered these expectations are is shown by remarks which we reprint elsewhere from the London *Economist* and the London *Times*. The writers reconnoitre the subject with the utmost care; and after examining the present consumption of the staple in England, the sources from which it is now supplied and those which admit of a prompt, and, perhaps, indefinite expansion, find reason to regard the deluge which may sweep the American Cotton States from the map as not so serious a shower after all. There are Egypt and Brazil, Southern Africa and India, Australia and New-Zealand, all actually producing enough of the raw material to keep the British mills running upon half time; and with proper encouragement and provision of means of manipulation and transportation, able in a very few years to fill the entire British market. Cotton, in fact, can be grown on as large a portion of the earth's surface as the cereals; and will be thus widely cultivated the moment necessity lends its impulse to enterprise.

With such mitigations of the sorrows which revolted slaveholders are preparing to inflict upon helpless John Bull, that sturdy individual may safely venture to try which can hold out longest; four millions of unfed negroes in America, or four millions of half-fed workmen in England. This is the sum of the whole matter; and it admits, we conceive, of very trifling doubt.

Street-Opening Commissions.

Several weeks ago, a resolution was adopted by our State Legislature, calling upon Comptroller HAWS to make a complete return of the amounts paid out of the City Treasury during the last ten years for Street-opening Commissions—the names of all the Commissioners, and the amounts paid to each for his services. To this resolution the Comptroller replied by furnishing all the information within his power, extending back to 1855,—the street-opening Commissions, previous to that time, having been under charge of the Street Department, and their records consequently not within the Comptroller's reach. This document, we learn, is a very voluminous one, covering more than "fifty foolscap pages;" but, strange to say, since its receipt at the State capital, *not one word has been heard concerning it*, nor have the most active newspaper correspondents been able to hunt up its items.

And yet it would not be easy to conceive any official statistics more likely to amuse, excite, disturb and enlighten the hoodwinked citizens of this heavily-taxed Island. Each Commissioner receives $4 *per diem* for doing nothing; and many of the favored ones, (including one of our very honorable City Senators, is now, or was, at least, a few months ago, drawing pay at this rate on *four* separate Commissions,—all of said Commissions meeting in one room, and each paying full rent for it; all of them having the same official to act as their clerk, and the clerk drawing full pay from each; and all of them incurring fabulous charges against the city for "stationery," while half a dozen quires of foolscap and a box of steel-pens would be more than adequate for the entire aggregate of business transacted by all four commissions when in their fullest blast.

We cannot think that the Legislature design to suppress the records now before them of this extensive and widely-ramified branch of City depletion. We believe it will be found in certain cases that as many as ten Street-opening Commissions have separately hired and paid an extravagant rent for the use of a particular set of chambers, in which to hold their daily sessions; that daily sessions have been invariably charged for, while property-holders have danced attendance for weeks and months without once being able to find a quorum to hear their appeal; that the same two or three clerks are employed on nearly all the Commissions now in force, though drawing full pay *per diem* from each; and that the Commissionerships themselves have been distributed with an eye single to two purposes,—the enrichment of the immediate friends and relatives of the official practically charged with distributing this patronage, and the silencing by one or more sops at the rate of four, eight, twelve, or sixteen dollars per day, of any politicians or others "on the inside," who threatened and had power to call public attention to this most iniquitous plunder-system. Will Comptroller HAWS make public his report?

UNITED STATES PRISONERS IN SECEDED STATES.—Early in last November one MARTIN V. BRANTLEY, a Post office robber, was tried and convicted of having violated the mails, before the United States Circuit Court for the District of Georgia—his sentence being one of incarceration for ten years in the Georgia penitentiary. But the friends of the prisoner thinking doubtless, that secession furnished an admirable plea for his liberation—it being hard to punish one man for merely rifling a letter, while honors are heaped upon those who have stolen forts and arsenals—lately sued out a writ of *habeas corpus ad subgaciendum*, returnable before Judge IVERSON L. HARRIS, and calling upon the principal keeper of the Penitentiary to show by what authority said BRANTLEY was detained in custody—the Court under whose warrant he had been incarcerated no longer having any recognized existence in Georgia?

This rather embarrassing question, threatening as it did a general jail-delivery through the seceded States of all mail robbers, counterfeiters of coin, pirates, land-warrant forgers, *et id genus omne*—has been promptly, though rather evasively check-mated for the time being, by the decision of Judge HARRIS, who enters into quite an extra-judicial amount of special pleading to prove that the relief called for on behalf of the prisoner should not be granted. A majority of the points advanced by the Judge in support of this decision appear based exclusively on the inexpediency of granting liberations of this kind; but curious enough to say, his main argument against granting the motion to discharge, is a clear denial of the right of any State to withdraw from the Union. The law violated, says the Judge, "was made in part by representatives from Georgia," and, therefore, the decision of the United States Circuit Court must stand. By a parity of reasoning, is not the Constitution entitled to be a permanent bond; or will the Judge deny that "representatives from Georgia" had their full part in its formation?

In another portion of his opinion, the sorely-puzzled Judge takes refuge in a general statement that the Constitution "was, in substance, but a power of Attorney from the several States to their common agent, the General Government, to exercise for the public welfare certain sovereign powers;" and therefore the prisoner, though condemned and imprisoned by laws claimed to be no longer in existence, must continue to suffer the full term of his sentence—and this under an authority which it is declared "treason," by the present laws of the State of Georgia, to cite or to obey.

Finding this plea not even plausibly satisfactory to his own conscience, Judge HARRIS next launches out with the assertion that "there can be no embarrassment in this case, where the judgment (of the United States Court) is already executed in part, *and needs no officer to do any other act towards its further execution.*" The boldness of such a statement may well challenge attention, coming, as it does, from the lips of a man who was then in the very act of doing all in his power "towards the further execution" of the decrees made by the defunct tribunal,—his decision, moreover, consigning the prisoner back to the custody of the keeper of the Penitentiary, who will be obliged every day, for the next nine or ten years, to do many other acts "towards the further execution" of the sentence made last November. It would have been much more dignified for Judge HARRIS to have boldly assumed the responsibility of revolutionary periods, and stated in so many words that expediency, and expediency alone, demanded the continuance in operation of BRANTLEY'S sentence. In a legal point of view, the prisoner is entitled to his discharge, if the Court itself believes in the secession of Georgia from the Union as an accomplished fact; and we doubt not that this view will be held by the Supreme Court of the State, to whose decision the prisoner's counsel have given notice that an appeal will immediately be carried.

The Virginia Election.

If Virginia has elected a Convention in which the Union men have a majority, we may regard the crisis of the secession movement as having passed. Her action will undoubtedly decide that of the other Border States. If she declares for the Union, they will do so likewise. And we shall then have a basis for an adjustment of all pending differences upon which the North can stand, and which the great body of the reasonable and considerate men of the South will regard as satisfactory. This is really the turning point of the whole controversy, and we shall await, therefore, with anxious interest the full returns of the election held on Monday for delegates to the State Convention.

It is very clear that in the Border States the *People* have vindicated their right to a hearing on this great issue. In the Gulf States the Conspirators have taken good care to keep the control of public movements in their own hands. They have refused to submit the question of secession to the popular vote, and have branded every one who advocated such a step as an enemy of the South. The Charleston *Mercury* has denounced Virginia as being really *abolitionized*, because she decided to submit the question of secession to the judgment of the people! With time and liberty for full and fair discussion, we should be perfectly willing to submit this issue to the public verdict in every Southern State; but in several of them it will not be submitted to the people at all, and in others it will be decided under the terrorism which has usurped the place of law.

If the Border States remain true to the Union now, the most important of the Gulf States will imitate their example. They will be able to secure such guarantees from the North as will induce Georgia to consult her highest interest by repealing her hasty act of secession, and Louisiana will speedily find ample reasons for pursuing a similar course. And the ultra States that may persist in holding their position of independence will gradually find the attempt to maintain it burdensome and oppressive beyond endurance.

THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thus shadows forth the general course of policy by which the Republican Party proposes to seek a solution of the difficulties which surround the country:

"This way is, as I understand it, to shift the present, or rather the past issue. The measures which Mr. ADAMS proposed in Committee, and which are now under discussion; the speech of Gov. SEWARD, which evidently looks at those measures as the only middle ground; and the course of the South Americans, Mr. CLEMENS, ANDREW JOHNSON, and others, *who seem willing to accept those measures as a settlement*, all tend to show that the effort of the Republican leaders now is to change the front of battle; to settle the Slavery question in a way that all honorable men can acquiesce in, and *with a united North behind them, and a strong and able minority in the South with them, to stand up as the Union Party, and maintain as their one great and all-important object, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.* If this can be effected; if *the Union men of the South can find some fair ground on which they and the Republicans can act energetically together*, then there is some hope of saving the Union and ending forever this whole matter of secession. But the North need not suppose that the South is going to yield easily. If the contest can once be fairly arranged on this ground, it will only be the beginning of the fight. If this effort fails, then we shall either have the Crittenden measures on us, or the whole South will go, which will shake the country through and through. The movement is a bold one, only justified by the greatness of the danger. Those who do not believe in the danger, will not be apt to acquiesce in the motion. Being in Washington, and seeing what the feeling all over the South really is, I believe that this is a wise and far-sighted policy; the only one that great statesmen could follow. We shall be anxious to learn what you in New England say to it."

If the basis for such a movement can be laid, first, in the proclaimed adhesion of the Border States to the Constitution and the Union, and then in such measures of conciliation as shall be just and fair to the whole country, we shall be very much surprised if the policy thus indicated does not meet the concurrence of the great mass of the people in the North, and receive a very strong support in the Southern States.

ENGLISH COMFORT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—"An English gentleman in New-York" has been writing to a friend in South Carolina on the state of sentiment in this City. He finds, he says, but three parties—the Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school, who are "bent on enforcing the laws as they call it, with fire and sword immediately;" the moderate Republicans like Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, "who ask for trying what mild counsels will do first;" and finally the Democrats, who not only warmly sympathize with secession, but who "will fight your (the Secessionists') battle with the sword if necessary."

This "English gentleman" will require to reside some weeks longer in the Empire City, and to mix with a more intelligent class of our population, before his views can be accepted as Gospel truth. So far are the Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school from desiring to maintain the Union "with fire and sword immediately," that we know them to be in full accord and sympathy with the Keitts, Rhetts and Pickenses of the Palmetto State in pronouncing the Union "a bond with death," and the Constitution "a covenant with hell." As to the position of the Democracy, taking the recent solemn utterance of their State Convention as an exposition of their sentiments, the "English gentleman" is woefully deluded when he attributes to them any wish to fight in sustainment of secession "with the sword if necessary." This "English gentleman" must have fallen into bad company over in the Bowery district, and mistaken the ravings of a few Kerrigan brawlers for the voice of the Democratic masses of our Empire Metropolis. The Charleston *Mercury* should draw its news from more reliable sources

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Election of United States Senator—Course of Proceedings on the Occasion—Election of Regents of the University—Defeat of the Kansas Appropriation—The Washington Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

Do you suppose I to-day witnessed the election of the last Senator which the State of New-York will be called upon to return to the United States Senate? Some people that are around me surmise such to be the fact,—but I do not think I am yet of that number.

The election of to-day passed off with less excitement than usual. I could but contrast its calm and quiet with the intense excitement and wide-spread interest which was manifest six years ago, when Mr. SEWARD was chosen.

The historian will wonder that the reverse was not the case. He will read in the newspapers of the day, the stirring events that are almost hourly transpiring, and he will be surprised that we should be so calm now, when the permanency of the Government may be the question determined and that while we have been so excited when there was perfect peace throughout the land. The future will not know that in reality the great army was organized when Mr. SEWARD was chosen, and that to-day we close a field-officer in the place of one promoted to a higher grade.

The attendance of members to-day was not so large as it was six years ago. To-day, there were ten absent,—four Democrats and six Republicans. Six years ago, every man was present and voted.

At 12 o'clock precisely the two Houses proceeded to nominate candidates. You know the process. The Senate votes, and having made a nomination, announces that fact to the Assembly by a Committee. The House having nominated, sends a similar notice to the Senate. Then the two Houses meet in joint session to compare notes. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House occupy seats side by side, in the Speaker's desk—the Clerks of the two Houses being on their right and left. The Clerk of the Senate reads the minutes of their vote; the Clerk of the House reads their record. Then the Lieutenant-Governor announces the result and declares the election, after which the Senate retires and returns to the Senate Chamber, where the Lieutenant-Governor announces the result to the Senate. After the withdrawal of the Senate, the Speaker of the House announces to that body the choice that has been made. When the Senate visits the House on such occasions, the members of the lower body rise and remain standing until their peers are seated. Preceded by the Sergeant-at-arms, the Lieutenant-Governor and his Clerk march down the front aisle, two-and-two. Arrived at the Speaker's desk the Sergeant-at-arms of the House announces "The Honorable the Senate," and Senators file right and left, taking seats immediately in front of the Assembly and adjacent to the reporters. By the way, the latter generally keep up a running conversation of gossip with the upper thirty-two, while the presiding officers are going through the formalities, and it is a matter of etiquette for the reporters to cry "'Scat" when "the Honorable, the Senate," begins a movement towards the door.

From this brief description, you will see there is little formality and no dignity in these joint assemblies. In olden times the Sergeant-at-Arms used to march backward down the aisle, with a chapeau in one hand and a drawn sword in the other. But all such insignia of office has been laid aside, and instead of a backward movement and a loud sonorous tone, we have a rapid step and a squeak voice, which hardly rises above the shuffle of the incoming Senators, and these Senators running a tilt for seats.

The joint meeting to-day, announced the following as the result of the balloting in the two branches for the successor of Mr. SEWARD:

	Senate.	House.
Ira Harris	22	88
Horatio Seymour	9	31
Harris' majorities	13	57

Or a round majority of *seventy* on the joint ballot. Senator FERRY was absent on account of sickness in his family. Of the Assembly, Messrs. ANTHONY, FIELD, FINCH, PRENDERGAST and RICE, Republicans, did not vote—all being absent when the roll was called. Messrs. COZANS, LONG, ODELL and WOODRUFF, Democrats, were also absent. Had all been present and voted according to the decree of King Caucus the footings would have stood—HARRIS 116, SEYMOUR 44—giving HARRIS a majority of 72. As it is, his majority is sufficient for all practical purposes.

The election of Regents proceeded after the Senator had been chosen, and in the same manner. The result was:

	Senate.	Assembly.
Elias W. Leavenworth	22	89
J. Carson Brevoort	22	84
—— Cumings	9	31
John D. Willard	9	31

The election of Mr. LEAVENWORTH and Mr. BREVOORT was therefore declared.

It was "general order day" in the House—broken through with temporarily by the joint meeting. The question of capital punishment was pending immediately preceding, and was resumed immediately after the dissolution of both Houses.

After that was "progressed," by unanimous consent, the Select Committee on the Famine in Kansas, reported by bill in favor of appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the starving poor of that State. By unanimous consent it was at once considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading, and by unanimous consent was read. I regret to say, however, that it was defeated on its final passage by a few votes—the Constitution requiring it should have 88 votes, and only 86 could be obtained. I am glad to say that Democrats and Republicans united in this vote, in about equal proportions, and I regret to state that some Republicans felt compelled to vote in the negative. I think the bill will be called up again to-morrow and pass.

The Senate has been all day discussing the resolutions to send Commissioners to Washington. It is intended to put the question to a vote before an adjournment, and I should not be surprised if we had a midnight session.

How will it be decided? One thing is certain, that fourteen of the twenty-three Republicans have expressed a determination to vote against them. This, with the vote of J. MCLEOD MURPHY, will make a total opposition vote of fifteen. I hope for two more Republican votes in the negative. Their constituents are against any such scheme, and so are they. As for that matter, there are not three Republican Senators in favor of it, but they are put up to an affirmative vote because somebody else wants it done. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Senate took up the resolutions proffering to the General Government the indorsement of the State for the United States Deposit fund in use in this State.

Mr. MANIERRE moved its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to refer them to a Special Committee of Three.

J. MCLEOD MURPHY read a letter from Gen. DIX, urging the speedy adoption of the resolutions.

A debate ensued, Mr. SPINOLA opposing any instructions to the Committee, and the resolutions were eventually referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a numerously signed petition in favor of the submission of the Crittenden Compromise to the people.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to provide that no Insurance Company be organized in New-York or Kings County with less than $500,000 capital.

The Virginia Commission resolutions were taken up.

Mr. MONTGOMERY offered an amendment, expressing willingness to unite with the Legislature of Virginia and other States in an application for a Convention, to assemble at an early day, proposing amendments to the Constitution, for ratification by the several States.

After a protracted session, the resolutions on the Virginia proposition were amended by adding the names of Mr. JOHN A. KING and Gen. WOOL to the Commissioners, and passed by 19 to 12.

The Senate was in session from 11 until nearly 5 o'clock P. M. In the course of a debate, Mr. HAMMOND made a speech in favor of a separation of the Union into two Confederacies, so that in the Northern Confederacy the curse of Slavery might be forever excluded, and no print of a footstep of a slave ever disgrace its soil.

He was replied to by Messrs. COLVIN and SPINOLA, the latter of whom denounced his speech as the most disloyal and incendiary ever uttered in the State Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At 12 noon, in accordance with the law, the Assembly proceeded to nominate a candidate for election to the United States Senate in place of Mr. W. H. SEWARD.

Mr. IRA HARRIS, of Albany, was nominated by all the Republicans, except Messrs. Anthony, Field, Finch and Rice, absent, and Prendergast, not voting.

Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida, was nominated by all the Democrats, except Messrs. COZANS, not voting, and LONG, ODELL and WOODRUFF, absent. For HARRIS, 88; for Seymour, 31.

The House then nominated Messrs. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH and J. CARSON BREVOORT for Regents of the University, in place of DAVID BURLL and GEORGE B. CHEEVER—the Democratic vote being cast for JEREMIAH W. CUMMINGS and JOHN D. WILLARD.

The two Houses then met in joint session, and the nominations being found to agree, IRA HARRIS was declared duly elected to the United States Senate, and Messrs. LEAVENWORTH and BREVOORT Regents of the University.

Mr. TURNER, by unanimous consent, reported at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, a bill for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas.

Mr. CAMP read a telegraphic dispatch, just received from THADDEUS HYATT, imploring aid to the starving people of Kansas, saying that 30,000 people have only a bounty between themselves and death. The bill appropriates $100,000, to be immediately paid out of the Treasury for the purcase of food and the payment of transportation.

Mr. KERNAN desired the bill to lie one day, as it made no provisions for the proper care or outlay of the money.

After further discussion by Messrs. BENEDICT, KERNAN and CHAPMAN, the bill was read a third time.

Messrs. FERRY, MORGAN, TABER and KNAPP asked to be, and were, excused from voting on the bill.

The bill requiring the vote of two-thirds to pass it, it was lost—Ayes, 82; Noes, 17.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock to consider Mr. ROBINSON'S resolutions appointing Commissioners to Washington, in accordance with the Virginia resolutions. They were announced as a message from the Senate.

A motion being made by Mr. PIERCE, to concur in the Senate amendments, the minority opposed to the resolutions commenced a series of tactics designed to drive off action, or to secure some amendment that would send the resolutions back to the Senate. The Ayes and Noes were called on every conceivable motion, and several warm personal passages ensued. The opposition was led by Messrs. MERRITT and MORGAN, until the previous question was moved.

Among the motions made was one for a call of the House, which was voted down by a large majority, there being 110 members present. Immediately afterwards a call of the House was again moved, which the Speaker decided out of order.

Mr. BENEDICT appealed from the decision, and the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal. After much skirmishing the motion was put on the Senate amendments under the pressure of the previous question, and the Senate amendment, adding the names of JOHN A. KING and Gen. JOHN E. WOOL to the Commission, was concurred in, and the resolutions finally passed.

Mr. BENEDICT then, on a question of privilege, demanded a Committee to investigate whether his rights had been encroached upon by the refusal of the Speaker to put his appeal from the decision of the Chair.

This reopened a heated debate, during which Mr. KERNAN argued that the previous question to-night had not cut off the rights of the minority, for the merits of the minor question could not have been debated in order. Factious opposition had been made, and the Ayes and Noes called on every question, and the previous question had been resorted to to protect the majority. Under no other circumstances would the previous question be sustained by him.

After a long debate, at 11 o'clock the House adjourned, without taking the question on Mr. BENEDICT'S motion of privilege.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Proceedings of the California Legislature—The Senatorial Election—Governor's Message—Strong Union Feeling—The Now-Almaden Decision, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Pony Express passed here at 2 A. M., with San Francisco advices of Jan. 19, 3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 18th, ships *Aurora*, New-York, *Ocean Pearl*, Hong Kong.

The election of Speaker of the Assembly on the 14th was effected by a coalition between the Republicans and Douglas Democrats. A similar coalition will be attempted to elect a Douglas candidate, of Northern bias, United States Senator. A portion of the Breckinridge and Douglas members are negotiating to combine on some Southern Douglas Democrat.

The Governor's Message was delivered on the 18th. The principal feature was the strong ground taken in favor of preserving the Union, and opposition to a Pacific Republic under any circumstances. He urges a petitioning of Congress to alter the eastern boundary of California, so as to take in the Washoe silver region.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the past year exceed the expenditures by $86,000.

A Union meeting is proposed at Sacramento, when all the candidates for United States Senator will be called on to define their positions.

The following is a complete list of all the known aspirants for the Senatorship: James A. McDougal, J. W. Denver, Edmund Randolph, John Conness, John Curry, John Nugent, John Bidwell, J. P. Hoge, and Humphrey Griffith. O. L. Shafter, Wilson Flint and Leland Stanford have been spoken of on the Republican side, and A. M. Given on the Breckinridge.

Letters from Congressmen SCOTT and BURCH, advocating a Pacific Republic, are published in all the leading papers and severely denounced. Only two or three obscure country papers defend or excuse either of the letters.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate declaring California's fidelity to the Union, and in opposition to the secession of any State, which, it is believed, will pass both houses by large majorities.

Judge MCALLISTER'S decision confirms the New-Almaden mines to the claimants against the United States, with seven pertenencils of immediately surrounding land, according to the Mexican mining laws. He rejects their claim to three thousand varas of more remotely adjoining lands. Judge HOFFMAN concurred in the decree, but dissented from MCALLISTER in many points, believing the claimants entitled to more land. The claimants have entered an appeal. Mining will immediately be resumed, and the people of Santa Clara County have held a jubilee over the prospects of a return to the prosperity existing before the mines were closed, and hundreds of laborers deprived of employment.

The extensive warehouse of MOORE & FOLGER, San Francisco, corner of California and Davis streets, in which were stored large quantities of liquors, candies, provisions, &c., was partially destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th. About $40,000 worth of merchandise was destroyed; fully insured.

The clipper-ship *Sunshine* was sold to-day by the U. S. Marshal, at auction, for $40,000.

No Pony Express has arrived since the last departure, the latest Fort Kearney dates being of the 31st of December. Fears are entertained that financial troubles have caused the discontinuance of that means of communication with the East.

[The Expresses West were doubtless detained by snow in the Mountains.]

COMMERCIAL.

Our limited market is at this writing in about the worst stage it can be brought to, as for nearly all articles there are few or no buyers. Money is comparatively easy on this steamer-day. Candles have rallied a little; sales to-day of 425 boxes assorted Adamantines at 20c.@21c. In the absence of sales no change in quotations can be made. The increased demand for Flour and Wheat for shipment to England is without change in rates.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Habana* has arrived, from Havana 1st inst.

Sugars were dull; Nos. 12 to 14, 7½ reals.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 4@6 per cent. premium.

News unimportant.

The Anderson Extradition Case.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

In the Anderson case, precedence has been given to the Canadian over the English writ of *habeas corpus*. The case will be argued on Friday before the Court of Common Pleas.

Death of Rev. Nicholas Murray.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., the well-known "Kirwan," died last evening, at his residence in Elizabeth, of a disease of the heart. He was a prominent man in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and pastor of the First Church in Elizabeth for many years.

Discrepancies in a Post-office.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Postmaster STEEVER, of this city, has been removed on account of some discrepancies in his accounts. Mr. D. M. BULL, Special Agent of the Department, has assumed the duties of the office for the present.

Fire at Painesville, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A fire at Painesville, last night, consumed eleven wooden buildings, among them STEELE'S banking office, and the American Express office. Loss $20,000; insured $13,000.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, Capt. CRAIG, from Glasgow 20th, arrived here at 4 P. M., and will proceed to New-York after discharging the Canadian portion of her cargo.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the Charter Election in Palmyra, yesterday, by from 30 to 40 majority.

BINGHAMPTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At the Charter Election, D. D. DENTON, Democrat, was elected President over ROBINSON, Republican, by 100 majority. Four Democratic and two Republican Aldermen were elected. Thirty-four guns were fired by the Democrats over the victory.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Midnight.

There are no signs of the European steamer *Anglo Saxon*, now fully due at this port.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The mails of the *Niagara* close at 7 o'clock A M. to-morrow. She will sail at 10.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

NO VETO FROM THE MAYOR—THE COURT OF APPEALS TO HAVE THE CHAMBER OF THE BOARD—POST-MORTEM BILLS OBJECTED TO.

After the presentation and reference of sundry petitions and bills, the monthly statement of the Comptroller as to the City and County finances was received, and ordered printed at length on the minutes. The annual report of the County Treasurer, of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and other reports, were similarly disposed of. A resolution to consider the propriety of asking the Legislature to amend the act for the collection of taxes, so as to have them collected at an earlier period of the year, was adopted, it having been recommended by the Comptroller in his annual report. Also a resolution of inquiry to ascertain the probable cost of publishing in six papers having the largest circulation, all the reports, proceedings, &c., of the Board. The use of the chamber of the Board was, on motion of Mr. ELY, tendered to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and ordered to be prepared for their occupancy, in case of their acceptance.

The bills of physicians for holding *post mortem* examinations, amounting to $700 for the quarter, excited considerable opposition from Mr. WEISSMANN, who, as one of the Committee, protested against paying for such services when rendered in the public institutions—there being no less than thirty-four held at Bellevue and on Blackwell's Island, and seven at the City Hospital. Other members desiring further information, the subject was laid over. The Committee on Annual Taxes were authorized to expend $100 for repairs to the Harlem Bridge, in case of any accident whereby the safety of a passenger might be endangered, or travel obstructed.

Several reports in favor of remitting taxes were adopted, as were several adverse to such remission; among them those of a party who declared that he had been "hopelessly insolvent for many years," but the Committee did not offer any recommendation as to the mode of collection under such unpromising circumstances. The bill of the new City Judge for law-books, ordered by him, amounting to $22, was disallowed, as was a bill of $70, incurred by the Police Commissioners for printing and posting handbills and circulars, connected with the late elections, on the ground that it was not a proper County charge. A resolution, offered in December, to discharge of record all judgments obtained against parties for violations of the Excise laws, "provided the County was not put to any expense thereby, and which had been laid over, was called up, and excited considerable discussion, but final action was deferred until the next meeting. The Comptroller was called on by resolution (offered by Mr. TWEED) to inform the Board of the number and names of persons employed in the office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, with the date of their appointment and the amount of salaries. The Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

COUNTY FUNDS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The balance of County funds on hand in the Comptroller's office, Jan. 26, was $801,572 72; receipts, $28,130 17; total, $829,702 59. Payments, $7,297 34; leaving a balance on hand, on the 4th inst., of $822,405 55, of which the Park Bank holds $138,255 31, and the Broadway Bank $384,150 24.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE CUSTOM-HOUSE FORGERY—ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED DELINQUENT.—Some time in September last, Messrs. GOODRICH & WALKER, of Broadway, near Exchange-place, imported an invoice of silks and placed them in bond. A few days ago, upon application having been made for the goods, it was found that two cases, valued at $9,000, had been taken out of the United States Bonded Warehouse, on the 27th of December, upon the strength of a forged order, and to accomplish the fraud the delinquent had shown himself well acquainted with the mode of doing Custom-house business. Beside giving the name of the vessel in which the goods had come, describing the packages, and forging the consignees' names, to obtain possession of the property, it was necessary to imitate no less than seven different signatures of Custom-house officers, and also to counterfeit the oblong stamp of the delivery clerk, all of which was accomplished in so perfect a way that the order was accepted and duly honored. The Police were informed of the fraud, and Detectives MACDOUGAL and BENNETT have since been searching for the forger. Yesterday they learned enough, in their judgment, to warrant the arrest of a young man named EUGENE COTLAY, on suspicion, and the prisoner is detained at Police Head-quarters pending the result of a further investigation.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a regular meeting of the Historical Society last evening, Mr. HENRY BRACE read an interesting paper upon "Early Dutch Life in the Upper Valley of the Hudson." It gave a minute and accurate description of the domestic life, habits and customs, dress, and other peculiarities of the Dutch settlers of Albany and Ulster Counties, from a date anterior to the Revolution down to the time when the people themselves, and all pertaining to them, were swallowed up and absorbed by the more positive blood and characteristics of the Yankee invaders from New-England. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. J. W. BEEKMAN moved a vote of thanks to its author, at the same time he protested against the accuracy of some of the portraitures drawn therein, which he thought did not do full justice to his forefathers. He particularly controverted the assumption that these early settlers were descendants from the Netherlands. The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. LOSSING announced the death of Mr. JNO. F. WATSON, of Philadelphia, and offered resolutions complimentary to his memory, which were adopted, and Mr. LOSSING was requested to prepare a memoir of the deceased for the archives of the Society.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN TO THE WEST.—A fine company of nearly seventy boys and girls, orphan and homeless, left the City, yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, of the Children's Aid Society. Among them was an interesting group from the News Boys' Lodging House. They were properly fitted up for the journey, and looked very happy and hopeful in the encouraging prospects before them, after an early life of checkered poverty and suffering.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An order has been issued to the Seventh Regiment to parade on the 22d inst.,—the Anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. The line will be formed in Lafayette-Place, the right resting on Fourth-street. The companies comprising the right wing will go to the Parade ground by the way of Fourth-street, and the left wing by way of Astor-Place. The parade will take place at 2 P. M.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening, a new counterfeit, representing the five dollar issue of the Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., was put in circulation in this City. The Second Ward Police arrested a man named THOMAS JONES, who passed one of the counterfeits at HILL'S saloon, Fulton Market.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Thurlow Weed, of Albany; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore; Gen. Joseph C. Abbott of New-Hampshire; G. T. Perry, of New York: Dr. W. S. Bishop of United States Navy, and J. M. Galt, of the Army, are at the Astor House.

Hons. Wm. Kelly, of New-York, and John McGee, of Bath; Capt. J. P. Acker, of Stuyvesant, and A. B. Van Gaasbeck, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge H. E. Davis, of Albany; Eustace Howe, of Cambridge; T. Batchelder, of Boston; C. C. Alger, of Newbergh, and L. R. Williams and J. J. Treadwell, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge E. Newton, Capt. J. T. Wright, and G. A. Mendin, of California; J. C., Bemen, of Georgia; F. W. Dow, of Florida, and M. Magers, of Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Baron Steinburg, from Russia, and Capt. Oerman, of Virginia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

State Atty.-Gen. C. G. Myers, of Ogdensburgh, and D. Watkinson, of Cleveland, are at the Union Place Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL HUGHES, driver of a distillery swill-cart, died on Monday night from injuries received by being run over. Deceased worked in the distillery at the foot of Fifth-street.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court was opened yesterday by Judge GARRISON, when a large number of prisoners were arraigned to plead, and the trial of criminal cases was proceeded with.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear here to-night in SHAKESPEARE'S play of "Hamlet." The character of the Prince is so well adapted to the peculiar reticences of Mr. BOOTH'S style that the admirers of this fine artist naturally anticipate a great treat. Mr. FREDERICKS is the *Ghost*.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

Last night ROSSINI'S Opera, "The Barber of Seville," was given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with the same cast as that of Monday night in this City. The great success of Miss HINKLEY in that peculiar city caused an immense audience to assemble on this occasion, insomuch that every seat in the parquette, balcony and dress circle was sold, while the proscenium-boxes were divided between several prominent New-Yorkers and the omnipresent Deacons and Directors of the Academy.

The interest of the evening was naturally concentrated upon Miss HINKLEY, who fully justified the encomiums we have heretofore bestowed upon her. BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, FERRI and COLETTI seemed impressed with the fact that so large an audience could not with impunity be insulted, and ably sustained Miss HINKLEY.

In the music lesson, the "Star-Spangled Banner"—not the new one, as given on Monday, but the 'genuine, original Jacobs"—was introduced by Miss HINKLEY. Holding in her hand a small American flag she commenced, when, as if by preconcert, every person in the audience rose and gave profound attention. At this moment, from the centre of the top of the stage, was unrolled a very large flag, on which were all the stars and all the stripes causing three rousing cheers to be given for the Union, and three more for the fair singer. The song was encored, and when that was over, bouquets by the dozen were showered upon her, and the Directors aforesaid, with prudential gallantry, beckoning Miss HINKLEY to the box, presented her with a basket large as a young ark, filled with the choicest flowers.

On Saturday Mad. COLSON takes a benefit, and appears, with Miss HINKLEY, in "Ernani."

Jersey City.

THE ABSON WIFE-POISONING CASE.—Yesterday, the District-Attorney, J. W. SCUDDER, was engaged most of the day in summing up in the case of WM. ABSON, charged with killing his wife by poison. Mr. SCUDDER reviewed the evidence which had been produced by the prosecution and the defence, and detailed the causes which had led to this investigation, from 1857 to Nov. 9, 1860. Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT then summed up for the defence. His theory was—1st, death by suicide; 2d, a mistake by Dr. BOOTH by administering wrong medicine, and 3d, a mistake on the part of MRS. ABSON in taking poison procured by herself, instead of medicine intended for other purposes. Gen. WRIGHT closed summing up at 6 P. M., and the Court adjourned. A. O. ZABRISKIE will sum up for the defence to-day, occupying five or six hours. Attorney-General DAYTON will follow for the State, and the charge to the jury will probably be delivered, by Judge OGDEN, on Thursday morning.

These drugs, so friendly to the joys of life,
Let each fond husband give his lovely wife;
And each fond wife her lordly husband give
The same famed drugs that teach him how to live.

How applicable to a Great Blood Purifier.

For Sound Morals depend upon PURE BLOOD,
And
BRANDRETH'S QUINTESSENCE
OF SARSAPARILLA
IS THE BEST ARTICLE
of the kind the world has yet seen.

It comforts the sick, is quite pleasant to take; is INFALLIBLE where the BLOOD WANTS VITALITY, and where the powers of life are exhausted from premature age or disease.

Sold at the principal office,
No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
and No. 612 BROADWAY,
At 50 cents per Bottle, with full directions.
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Also sold as above at 25 cents per box.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss, also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and drawers, half-hose, &c. also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES,
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moidavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. James Manning, GEORGE G. FLETCHER to VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Peter Bergen, all of this City.

STEWART—BOWLES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor of the 20th-st. Universalist Church, EDGAR T. STEWART, of New-York, to L. ADELAIDE BOWLES, of Springfield, Mass.

☞ Springfield, Mass., *Republican* and Connecticut papers please copy.

DIED.

COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, after a short and severe illness, EDWARD V., youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Cooper, aged 2 years and 16 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 Suffolk-st.

RILEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, SOPHIA WILLARD, wife of George Ripley, of this City, and daughter of the late Francis Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cambridge for interment.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, EVELYN VERNON, daughter of Charles Homer and Angeline A. Davis, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The remains will be removed this day, (Wednesday,) to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

PETTES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, after a painful illness, SARAH ANN C. PETTES, daughter of the late Levi Pettes.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brother, O. B. Smith, and brothers-in-law, Oscar Hoyt and J. B. Farnum, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of O. Hoyt, No. 129 West 15th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, OLIVIA MURRAY, wife of William Hall, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Crocker, of Providence, R. I.

WINSLOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, of scarlet fever, MARY S., daughter of William and Mary G. Winslow, aged 1 year, 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 61 West 35th-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BEACH.—In this City on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a short and severe illness, MARGARET EVERTSON, youngest daughter of Aaron Beach, deceased, of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Henry N. and Edward P. Beach, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, 5th av., corner of 19th st.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, ADDIE, daughter of William V. and Amanda M. Webster, aged 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 522 5th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SHOARDS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Clayton and Elizabeth Shoards, aged 3 years and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 6th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

VERNON.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 3, FRANCIS H. VERNON, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Griffiths, 121th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Western papers please copy.

SHELBURGH.—On Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs. MARY R. SHELBURGH, of this City, in the 96th year of her age.

Further notice will be given in next Friday's papers.

HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, MARIA S. HUBBARD, in her 2d year.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ida Hubbard, No. 22 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, MINNIE second daughter of Wm. F. and Abby Richards.

Funeral Thursday afternoon.

FENWICK.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, of consumption, ANNIE M., wife of John B. Fenwick, and daughter of the late Alonzo Worden, aged 22 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Funeral services will take place at the M. E. Church, corner of Garden and 4th sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HILTON.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, EDWARD P. HILTON, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Bergen, N. J., at 1½ o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

MURRAY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday evening, Feb. 4, Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MILLER.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, Mrs. SARAH MILLER, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BALL.—In Hanover, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs. SARAH BALL, widow of the late James H. Ball, Sr., aged 82 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PERKINS.—In Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 4, CAROLINE C., wife of L. M. Perkins, and daughter of Ira Campbell, Esq.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, at 2 P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 7. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. Carriages will be at the depôt on the arrival of the trains at Rahway.

CHETWOOD.—In Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, ANNIE P., wife of Rev. Hobart Chetwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Elizabeth, without further notice.

MACOY.—In Winona, Minnesota, on Sunday, Jan. 27, of chronic dyspepsia, ROBERT MACOY, of New-York City, aged 54 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 111, *Feb.* 5, 1861.
49, 26, 18, 37, 73, 40, 11, 64, 38, 1, 71, 12, 20, 50.
Class No. 112, *Feb.* 5, 1861.
46, 39, 20, 3, 10, 4, 53, 23, 60, 14, 1.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Feb 5 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY.
NEGROES AND NEGRO "SLAVERY."
THE FIRST AN INFERIOR RACE—THE LATTER ITS NORMAL CONDITION.
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1 Vol. 12mo, pp. 389. Price $1.

"This is a superb book. If the unhappy misled would only read it, and think upon its irresistible facts, its direct and conclusive reasonings, we might be, we would be saved."—*Charles O'Conor.*

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DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO

FROM UTAH.

The Legislature and the Courts—Festivities—A Mild Winter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The past few weeks has been a very quiet time at Salt Lake. The Legislature has been in session, the Supreme Court has been in session a short time, but neither of these august bodies has excited much interest among common folks. In fact, unless there is on the tapis a case of class against class, or in other words, Gentiles *versus* Mormons, the inhabitants of this saline and alkaline region are apt to evince a considerable degree of *stolidity*, or at least, indifference. In the Legislature a compilation and revision of the laws of the Territory, much needed, is in progress, and Congress may expect memorials for the admission of Utah into the Union as a sovereign State; for a daily overland mail, perhaps a transcontinental railroad; and also a stiffish protest against breaking up the Union. This latter will be refreshing from Utah. Gov. CUMMINGS' wish for an appropriation from the Territorial Treasury to sustain the District Courts, seems not likely to be granted. The Mormon notion is for the several county treasuries of each district to pay court expenses. Judge CROSBY is to officiate, not willingly, however, in the Provo, Camp Floyd, &c., District, while Judge FLENIKEN remains at Carson. CROSBY, it is said, had certain Washoe proclivities, and the Governor objected.

The festivities of the season are brisk, as usual; Gentiles and Mormons equally spirited in such matters. Rowdyism seems rather on the decline as little has appeared of late. No doubt if Salt Lake were all Mormon or all Gentile, we should have less still. It is the mixture which develops the antagonism.

The present Winter bids fair to be the mildest yet. The ground free from snow till Christmas, and all but free now. At the junction of the two years we had a precious, raw, foggy, cold time for a few days. The beginning of this week, several days' thaw. Industrious gardeners are even now at work daily in their lots, trenching—a rare thing, indeed, in Utah at this season. However, we may have snow belly-deep and below-zero weather yet. So we will not boast too loudly.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

Further Testimony as to the Right of the Major-General to order Division Parades—The Testimony nearly all in.

The Court met at 5½ o'clock Monday afternoon, having been delayed half an hour by the non arrival of Col. POSTLEY.

Testimony of Col. Vosburgh continued—Examined by the Prosecutor—Q.—Do you mean to say anything more than that the Major-General gave information to the Division Board, that the music bills would be paid by the Common Council? A.—That was the information which he gave to the Board when advising with them with reference to the parade.

Q.—Do you mean to say that upon any occasions the Major-General asked the consent of the Division Board to order a Division parade? A.—I mean to say that upon two or three occasions that Gen. Sandford at a meeting of the Board consulted with the officers with reference to the propriety of the Division parading.

Q.—Have you not on various occasions, when you have had the undoubted legal right to order out your Regiment, consulted with your Regiment as to the propriety of doing so?

Judge-Advocate Mead objected to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. O'Gorman said he would join in that objection. [Laughter.]

The Court, after consultation, said the objections were sustained—both of them.

Q.—Was there a Division Parade on the 4th of July, and also on the 25th of Nov., 1858? A.—I believe there was, on both occasions; my Regiment paraded on those occasions by Division and Brigade order; to the best of my recollection, I promulgated the orders.

Examined by Mr. O'Gorman [for the accused]:—Q.—Did the Major-General consult with the officers of the First Division as to the propriety of the parade on the occasion of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, in 1858? A.—I think he did.

By the prosecutor—Q.—What was said by the Major-General on that occasion? A.—I do not remember distinctly the explanation he gave to the officers.

By the accused—The objects of the parade were generally stated to the officers of the Division Board, with accompanying explanations as to the parade.

Testimony of Brigadier-General Yates—Examined by the Prosecutor—I am in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, since Dec., 1853, when I was elected Brigadier-General; I was elected Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Artillery, now Fourth Regiment, in Sept., 1843; I can only remember of the Major-General having consulted the Division Board twice in reference to contemplated Division parades; the first time was in reference to the parade-call upon the laying of the Atlantic Cable, and the other the parade of the 25th of Nov. last; there was a conversation had in reference to a meeting of the First Division in Castle Garden at the time of the visit of Kossuth in answer to an invitation to hear an address; the nature of the consultation of the meeting at Castle Garden was, I believe, with regard to resolutions to be proposed by the Division on the occasion of the celebration of the Atlantic Cable, the nature of the consultation was to the effect that the Major-General had received a communication from the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council requesting him to order the Division to parade at the celebration contemplated; that he had satisfied himself that provision had been made for the payment of music bills and he submitted the question to the members of the Division Board—the question of the propriety of having the entire Division parade on that occasion. The subject was discussed by several members in regard to the propriety of having the Major General issue an order for a Division parade, or of making voluntary parades by regiments. The Board concluded that it was a proper occasion for the Major-General to issue an order for a Division parade. On the other occasion, with reference to the parade of the 25th of November, the Major General stated that he would not issue an order for a Division parade unless the commandants of the regiments desired it; he was ready to issue an order if they wished it, but not otherwise, in consequence of the considerable amount of duty they had done that year; the majority of the Board did not wish a Division parade, and, it being understood that the First and Fourth Brigades were to parade at all events, it was understood that no Division order would be issued, but that the parade would be left to the several commands who might volunteer.

Q.—Was the question, on either occasion, discussed as one of right or expediency?

[Objected to and overruled.]

Q—In what view was the question discussed?

[Objected to and overruled.]

Q.—Was the question discussed as to the right of the Major-General in ordering Division parades?

[Objected to and overruled.]

Q.—What was said on the occasion of the Major-General consulting the Division Board as to issuing an order for the Division parade on the occasion of the Atlantic Cable Celebration? A.—The propriety of the parade was discussed; the discussion did not go further than the allegation of reasons urged for and against the propriety of calling a parade; the right of the Major-General to issue an order was not raised or called in question—it was simply as to the propriety.

Mr. O'Gorman asked that the last part of the answer be stricken out as irresponsive.

Judge-Advocate Mead said he had made a similar request in the case of Col. Vosburgh, which was overruled. He hoped the Court would be consistent.

The Court denied the motion to strike out.

The prosecution here rested their case, and the accused proceeded to offer testimony.

Testimony of Col. Wm. Halsey, examined by the accused.—I hold the rank of Colonel; was commissioned as Colonel in January, 1848; I previously held the office of Surgeon's Mate and Surgeon; was commissioned as Surgeon's Mate in 1839, I believe; I look upon all parades as being for exercise, and I know of no other parades than for exercise; the Commandant has ordered parades oftener than twice a year.

Q.—Please state on what occasions he has so ordered Division parades oftener than twice a year, and if you understand obedience to such orders voluntary or compulsory on the Division. A.—I don't think I could state in what years without reference to my order-book; on the arrival of distinguished persons, the Major-General has issued orders for Division parades, pretty generally; I consider such obedience voluntary; I do not consider it compulsory; I think the Major-General has consulted with the Division Board as to the propriety of ordering Division parades—in fact, I know he has.

Q.—Has or has not a custom existed in the First Division New-York State Militia regarding the right of the Commandant to order more than two Division parades in each year?

Objected to and overruled.

Q.—Do you recognize the existence of any military custom, giving the Commander in the First Division the right to order Division parades?

Objected to and overruled.

Testimony continued—As I have testified before, the Major-General has ordered more than two parades a year, but I have never looked upon it as his right to order more than two parades in each year for exercise.

Judge-Advocate MEAD moved to strike out the last part of the answer. The Court denied the motion.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—I have always and most cheerfully promulgated orders for Division parades after there had been more than two in any one year.

Q.—Has the Division Board, at the consultations you refer to, questioned the right of the Commandant to order more than two Division parades in any one year?

Objected to and admitted.

A.—The Division Board have not.

By the accused.—I believe the Major General has claimed the right on some occasions; I am not positive; I am unable to say when he has claimed the right, or what he said on those occasions; I cannot call to mind any occasion.

Mr. O'Gorman stated that this comprised nearly all the testimony he should offer.

After a session of nearly four hours the Court adjourned to Monday next at 7 P. M.

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, held at No. 97 Clinton-place on Monday, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers of the Asylum for the ensuing year: JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., LL.D., of New-York, President; Hon. WILLIAM T. MCCOUN, of Long Island, Vice-President; Hon. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, Second Vice-President; JONATHAN H. RANSOM, Esq., of New-York, Treasurer; J. EDWARD TURNER, of New-York, Corresponding Secretary, and T. JEFFERSON GARDINER, of New-York, Register.

For the purpose of completing the Asylum the present year, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That THOS. W. OLCOTT, THOMAS C. BRINSMADE and J. EDWARD TURNER be appointed by this Board as a Committee to urge upon the Legislature the importance of the immediate passage of the bill entitled "AN ACT for the relief of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and for other purposes."

Already 4 310 applications have been received to enter the Asylum as pa ients. They have come from every State in the Union, and from every county in our own State.

THE FOURTH WARD READING-ROOM.

Meeting at Cooper Institute—Annual Report—Speeches of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Orville Gardner and others.

A public meeting in behalf of the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee room, No. 26 New-Bowery, which, under the superintendence of ORVILLE GARDNER, has been the means of reclaiming many intemperate men, was held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening. The large hall was half filled with ladies and gentlemen, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH took the chair, stating that WM. E. DODGE, who should have presided, was attending the Convention at Washington.

Rev. C. L. BRACE read the report of the Committee which has charge of the charity. The document sets forth the well known causes which originated Mr. GARDNER's establishment, which was opened at No. 26 New-Bowery in June, 1859, by a Committee of gentlemen who paid most of the expense of fitting it up. It dwells upon the labors of Mr. GARDNER among the intemperate.

The number of instances of men who have been hopefully reformed under these influences is something remarkable, and shows what one earnest man can accomplish. The list already counts over 1,200 names, some of them of young men of good families; some, men of notorious and desperate character (one a former pugilist and bully in the Fourth Ward, and another, who had killed a man in a fit of intoxication;) many who had been in mercantile pursuits. The profession most largely represented is the printers. Many of these have apparently become religious men. Mr. GARDNER has declined advantageous offers for the sake of doing good among the class which f equents his reading and coffee room. In conclusion the report appeals for assistance. The annual expenses are only about $1,200. For Mr. GARDNER's salar, there is now due about $600; for rent of room and gas about $100; total indebtness at the pr sent time, $700.

The cash donations since the opening have amounted to $1,808 57.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., delivered an address. This hall, he said, was usually devoted to political meetings which tended to produce the very evils which this charity was designed in a measure to eradicate. Our largest taxes grew out of the intemperance which prevailed in our midst. The Police cost us $1,500,000 and the existence of this force was principally necessita ed by this cause. Of those supported by the public institutions, fully six-tenths were thrown upon them by the same vice. Mr. NOYES read from the Police reports of last year comparative statements showing that more than one-third of the arrests in the City were for crimes which naturally resulted from intemperance. He dwelt upon the advantages of such methods of re orm as that of Mr. GARDNER, and instanced the example of Rev. JOHN NEWTON, who did much to put an end to the Slave-trade, to prove that men who had been engaged in infamous occupations themselves made the best reformers.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN said, those things which spoke for themselves, as this reform did, were the most difficult to speak about. The efficacy of this institution lay in the fact that it was based upon certain fixed laws. In the first place it was based upon a physiological fact—the fact that a man wanted change of action, not simply rest as the alternation of labor. Man must have his proper amusements, and the question was in this case, whether he should have those which cheered or those which inebriated. This institution recognized the fact that a man who has been accustomed to intoxicating drinks should have a stimulus, an innocent and proper stimulus in place of that which has debased him. Reforms could best be effected by substituting for an evil something that was higher. Another law recognized by this enterprise was the law of circumstances, that by which man was recognized as subject to the influence of circumstances. This institution placed around a man circumstances favoring the reform which was designed to be brought about. But, after all, the law by which this institution was made most effectual, and which it specially recognized, was the law of sympathy. Mr. CHAPIN summed up, with illuminated figures, the terrors of intemperance. We lived in uncertain and perilous times, and though we might be unable now to do much for our country, we could stand to our posts and do good in the sphere here presented to us.

The Chairman stated that Rev. T. L. CUYLER had promised to speak, but was not present. Mr. BOOTH made an appeal for funds, and a collection was taken up.

In response to repeated calls ORVILLE GARDNER addressed the audience. He told how he had been converted in 1858, and how, at the instance of Mr. BRACE, he had undertaken the Superintendence of the Coffee and Reading Room. He depicted the wretchedness of those who, reduced to poverty by the love of liquor, are taken by the hand by those who are engaged in the Coffee and Reading Room enterprise, and exhorted his hearers to come to their aid.

Mr. BOOTH stated that he did not know the amount of the collection that had been taken, but he knew it would cost $1 200 to support the institution the coming year, and he called on the publi to sustain it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS."—We have just issued from the Press the SECOND VOLUME of our "RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS," which contains the MERCANTILE STANDING and CREDIT of about FORTY FIVE THOUSAND business firms in the principal cities throughout the United States and the Canadas. We have added to this volume FORTY CITIES not reported in the previous issue.

The RATINGS are the opinions of the best judges of Credit in the several trades and places reported; and, by means of our agents and correspondents, are subject to revision as often as changes may occur, notification of which is given to our subscribers every week.

This work is superior to all others of a similar kind, in that it not only gives the grade of Credit, but also states the MEANS that each firm is supposed to possess, together with the ownership of Real Estate where such ownership exists.

The work, with a revised Volume every six months, and weekly notifications of changes, will be furnished to subscribers at $100 a year.

Your order is solicited. Books will be sent, by express, at our expense, to any part of the United States and the Canadas. D. PLUMB & CO.,
Jan. 12, 1861. No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

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FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
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STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

A SPECIMEN OF FINE CATTLE.—JOSEPH COLWELL, of New Washington Market, 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., New-York, has purchased some of the finest steers that have been sent to this market for some time; some of them will be on exhibition in front of this market this morning. The public are invited to come and see them, as they are worthy of notice. The above cattle were raised on the farm of James Bates, Esq., Tompkins County, N. Y. Purchased of Jerry Church.

A CARD.—J. L. HARLEM RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and customers that he is manufacturing, at his old place of business, No. 74 Maiden-lane, all kinds of Spectacle Cases; also a fine stock of Bankers' and Jewelers' Cases on hand, at the former terms and prices. Southern dealers particularly invited, as I could fill their orders as before.

Yours, very respectfully, J. L. HARLEM.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN CANTON INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant English woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or as seamstress; would have no objection to assist with ironing or in he care of children; thoroughly understands her business for either purpose; has excellent City and country references from first class families. Can be seen at No 142 West 20 h st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would do general housework; has the best f City re erence from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 76 4th av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call for 2 days at No. 6 Market-st., between Division-st. and East Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation to do chamber work and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; or to take care of children and sew; has good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c —WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist with children and do sewing: good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the fancy-store; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer, by a young woman: has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Best of reference given. Apply at 305 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a very intelligent girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or child's nurse, is a person of very neat personal appearance, obliging and respectful manners, kind and affectionate with children, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as general housemaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do the fine washing; good City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st, rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a girl, who can be highly recommended by a family in which she has lived for years. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for one of her servants as chambermaid or waitress. Call, between the hours of 10 and 1, at No 13 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—OR to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, jellies, and deserts; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 Jane-st., second door from Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days, No. 357 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 6th-st., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has most excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; is a very good baker and understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av, between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $10. Call, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family. She would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and has good reference. Inquire at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman desires a situation as cook in a private family; would have no objection to do the plain sewing; is a good cook and baker. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 3 East 21st-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, in a first-class private family or private boarding-house; has good City reference if required. Call at No. 191 4th-st., rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as perfect cook, in a first-class boarding house or hotel; also, a first-class cook in a private family; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; in a private family. Good City reference given. Apply at No 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room, over the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good reference if required. Apply at No. 61 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first class cook. Good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference; willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 240 13th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, or to cook, wash and iron for a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent baker; is a first-rate laundress; or would take laundress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

AS COOK, &c —WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to Brooklyn; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; or would take charge of a baby from its birth. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 25th-st. Has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle young woman, a good situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very good baker and pastry cook. Call at No. 101 31st-st., in the rear, Room No. 5, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit, and family pies. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st, fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook and baker; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East Houston-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 482 2d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two girls, one as cook and to do the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls—one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 132 West 43d st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy servant; an experienced meat and good pastry cook, and a very superior washer and ironer, or will do the entire housework of a small family; is a neat efficient servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 16 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN AGED SCOTCH LADY wants a situation, in a small private family, to do general housework; a good, steady place wanted as a home. Apply at No. 366 8th-av., next door to Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Waited, a situation by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; can give entire satisfaction in either situation; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 42 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, front room. Call for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a woman; one who thoroughly understands her business as perfect laundress; is capable of doing up all kinds of embroidery and fluting; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., first floor, back.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 25th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, as excellent laundress; would assist in chamberwork, or do plain sewing; best of reference given. Call at No. 87 West 24th st., for two days, room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c —WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as laundress, and to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; willing to assist with chamberwork, if required; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 244 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer, can make children's dresses, and is accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 431 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion by a trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress, has been for years in care of children; can take charge from birth, and bring them up by hand; or as seamstress and chambermaid. Best City reference. Call at No. 96 West 28th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY capable woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; or would do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Good references. Call at No. 173 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., four doors from 2d-av.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted for a most respectable, intelligent Protestant women, who is fully competent to discharge her duties as infant's or children's nurse; is a responsible servant and has excellent testimonials from where she served 12 years. Apply for MARY, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; is a Protestant German woman; can speak first-rate English; has good reference. Or would take a respectable child to her own house; can give good reference to satisfy the parents; can also do all sorts of fancy work; can be seen until suited. Address No. 242 38th-st, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young married woman, as wet nurse; has lost a baby three months old. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 144th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes a situation as seamstress, by the day, week, or month; would take a situation as nurse and seamstress; good testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av, second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRES.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman in a private family as seamstress, who has a sewing machine; can cut and fit clothing for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by first-class families. Apply at No. 145 East 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as first-class seamstress; understands working on a sewing-machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress, would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week at moderate wages; cut and baste for a sewing machine on infants' clothing &c. Has the best of City reference. Call any day at No. 67 20th-st., near the 6th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, and make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork and sewing; or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Scotch woman wants a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking; a pious family preferred. Address J. O B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL GIRL.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH four years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is also a first rate nurse, being very fond of children; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable private family; one who understands her business: the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., for two days.

SEWING.—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING, children's clothing and shirts made in the neatest manner; would go by the day or do the same at her own residence. Apply or address a note to Mrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 138 East 23d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy. Wages not so much an object as steady work. Good City references. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Finigan's stable, No. 124 Clinton-place, near 6th av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman a Protestant a situation as thorough groom and coachman in a private family, or would go as groom or valet to a single gentleman; has had many years' experience, and understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has got the best of City reference from his late employer. Can be seen at Mr. Tramor's, harnessmaker, No. 654 Broadway, for three days, or a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, of long experience in the City; knows his business and willing to do it; has been brought up to the care and management of horses; is neat and tidy in his person, also his work; has the very best of City reference from his last situation. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 63 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, single: understands his business and gardening; is willing and obliging. Best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendations from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note for two days to J. B., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, of long experience in business; is a first-rate waiter, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom; has good City reference; has no objection to the country wages no object to a steady home. Address J.B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married, sober, honest man, who has good reference in the above capacities; family small. Wages not so much an object as a steady place the year round. Address PLAIN GARDENER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK AND CONFECTIONER.—AN EXperienced, steady man, wishes a situation as cook and confectioner; no objections to the country. Address A. B. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office,

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; no objections to any part of the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. S., for three days, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a practical gardener; understands his business in all its branches—green-house, grapery, flowers and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of new places; has the very best of City references as to capability and character. Address J. D., at Mapes' store, No. 132 Nassau-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Prussian by birth, wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, green house and hot-house departments; is an excellent landscape gardener, and a man who perfectly understands his business. Apply, or address P. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an active, industrious man; fully understands his business in all its branches; is a native of England; age, 32 years; well recommended. Address THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL PICTURES.

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th st., that superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are advised that it contains the latest and best works of Gerome, Muller, Leys, Knaus, Lambinet, Sandal, Plassan, Perrot, Bonheur, Duverger, Heimeberg, Edouard Frere, Lesabe, Schlesinger, Troyer, Verboeckhoven, Veyrassat, Van Marcke, Auguste Bonheur, Edouard Dubuff, Theodore Frere, Daubigny, Breton, St. Jean, Troyon, Van Schencel, Rousseau, De Winter, Chavet, Ziem, and others, forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of Art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale, as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF PARIS-MADE FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above superb furniture, consisting of rosewood and black wood and gilt suites, covered in satin, velvet, and reps; rosewood and mahogany amoires-à-glace, buffets, Bibliotheques, encoignares, buffet de salon, table-à-jeu, style Louis XV.; consoles, tables entre jambes, and other styles; bureaus à cassiers, bureaus Louis XV. chiffonnier, buffet de salle à manger à coulisses, guéridons, table à ouvrage, toilettes, duchesse and commode, vide poche, cadre et gorge, comodes à cadre berceaus, &c. The above is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,

AUCTION NOTICE.

$9,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RICH CARPETS, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, COST $400.

BRONZES, PAINTINGS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock,

By RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, embracing the entire contents of the dwelling-house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av. The parlors, chambers, dining-room and library are beautifully furnished throughout with every thing adapted to a fashionable and costly residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, bedding, parlor suites, rich carpets, silver-ware, China, cutlery, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,-095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises and all and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments to said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid kind of road, in the location of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, crockery &c.; rich rosewood and black wa nut parlor furniture in colored satin, brocatel and reps, mirrors, slabs and brackets, bookcases wardrobes, library tables, book-shelves, &c.; solid oak dining-room suites in green reps, extension tables and sideboards; chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c., mahogany, rosewood and black-walnut; also a number of oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; also a very fine rosewood piano-forte, City made; also an iron safe made by Silas Herring.

GAS WORKS FOR SALE.—THE ASTORIA (L. I.) Gas Company offer for sale their entire works, including contracts, privileges, &c. They will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on the 28th of February inst. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, and possession given on the 1st of May next. For information, terms, &c., apply to C. R. TRAFFORD, at Astoria, or J. J. HALSEY, No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 7 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by FEED & COLE, comprising a choice assortment of standard and miscellaneous works; also, a number of fine steel-plate engravings.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. comprising an assortment of new goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST desirable medium-sized houses in 22d-st., with all the modern improvements; full-sized lot; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished, and a large part of the amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,731 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 525 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of EDWARD LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 8th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—CONTAINING FROM 40 TO 100 acres, suitably divided into arable meadow and woodland, under good cultivation, well fenced, watered by a living stream which can be brought to the house and barn, a thrifty bearing apple orchard, and a good supply of small fruit. The buildings must be good and ample, (modern style preferred,) suitable for a winter as well as a Summer residence. Location high, yet not bleak; in a good neighborhood, within 1½ miles of a railroad dépôt, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 36 miles from this City. Price not to exceed $16,000. Answers, minutely describing the property, addressed C. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will receive due attention.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 26 Dey-st.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address, or apply at No. 129 West 45th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FARM FOR SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, CONtaining 46 acres, 2 dwellings, 700 peach trees; good soil, healthy location; all kinds of small fruits; five miles from Morristown. For full particulars inquire for THOMPSON, at New-Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., for 3 days.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm at Sing Sing, two miles from the dépôt; will be sold cheap.

J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 106 acres, with buildings nearly new, on Central Long Island, 2½ miles from the Railroad. Apply to GORDON L. FORD, No. 8 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE ODYKE,
JAMES BOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCWELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK Jan. 26, 1861.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry, Trustee, and take means to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co. No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11 at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.

A. W SPIES, Chairman

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A LOAN FOR a term of five years at 7 per cent., on each of the eight new, substantially built and elegantly finished houses on Madison-av, between 32d and 33d sts.; parties can take one or more, to suit their convenience. Inquire of DAVID FELT, in the basement of house No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK REPUBLIC, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the Transfer books will be closed. GEO C. PETERS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house with coach-entrance, and coach-house on rear, No. 1 160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant, also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1 254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET—THE BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF 4th and Mercer sts., for a term of years. Will be altered to suit the tenant. Possession given immediately, as Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA are moving to their new building, on the corner of 4th and Greene sts. For terms, inquire of Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FURnished, from 1st May next, a small three-story brick house, (rent $550,) pleasantly located in the vicinity of Henry and Carrol sts., containing gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, range, &c., now occupied by a widow-lady, who wishes to rent the furniture and board in the house. Address MAY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET.—ON 54TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, BEtween 8th av. and Broadway, a stone-front house, containing all the modern improvements, $350 per annum.—$60 till the 1st of May. Inquire of S. FLEET, on the premises.

TO LEASE.—TWO STORES AND DWELLINGS, Nos. 146 and 148 Court-st., between Warren and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, one long occupied as a shoe store, and the other a fancy dry goods store. Rent, $700. Inquire of Wm. W. STEPHENSON, 240 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach-st., with modern improvements; in complete order; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STORES TO LET.—NOS. 79 AND 83 BARclay-st., near Washington Market. Location excellent for wholesale business. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 183 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED.—Must be in first-rate order, very desirable location, and rent about $800 per annum. To any one wishing to give up housekeeping and sell their furniture, so as to make it an inducement to purchase, the present is a good opportunity. Address, for one week, H. B. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to hire a small house in the upper part of the City. A house suitable as to condition, size, rent etc., would be taken for a term of years. Location preferred west of 4th-av. and south of 34th-st. Address Box No. 519 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, AT a moderate rent per annum, within a short distance of the City, and convenient communication; healthy and pleasantly located; family small. Address, stating terms, &c., M. E. SMITH, No. 118 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SNUG MODERN-built house, between 5th and 8th avs. and 30th and 40th sts., for a family of three persons; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,343 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY.—A desirable property situate at Nyack, on the Hudson, consisting of four acres of land under good cultivation and well stocked with fruit of all kinds; a commodious house and suitable outbuildings; access to New-York, per steamboats and cars, several times per day. Apply to F. A. HALLIDAY, on the premises, or to C. DEVER, Esq., No. 109 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad dépôts and Harlem steamboat landings. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or at No. 59 East 13th-st., second story.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cosco Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Brooklyn Society for the relief of respectable aged indigent Females, will be held at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock noon. The friends of this charity and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. A. R. ST. JOHN, Cor. Sec.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New York will hold its regular semi-annual session in its room, Odd Fellow's Hall corner Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVISS, Grand Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES.

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., second block above 4th-st., New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Electro-abdominal corsets, girdles, supporters &c. The ladies' private circular mailed free. Write for it, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years given his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other medicines, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is enrobished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as hereafter, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 5127th-av, in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st. in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES, THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD C. RNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

Surviving Partner of the late firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & M. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and if the amount of such assessment is what they believe to be just, all deeds or their records therein within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ACLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 442 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861. law-6w W*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. J. BABCOCK, formerly in my employ, is not authorized to do any business whatever on my account.

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 292 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Mousse Wedding Envelope, Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

J. A. WALTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
do. to London.....80 | do. to London.....33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
E. R. CUYLER, Cap

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

duced by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN.) Now, I wish to say here that had that Senator (Mr. LANE) avowed such a doctrine prior to the Presidential election as he did in his reply to me, expressing disunion and secession sentiments, I give it as my opinion, he would not have received 10,000 votes in the State of Tennessee. Mr. J. then read from the record of votes, showing that the Senator from South Carolina, as well as the Senator from Oregon, and others, voted against the resolution declaring that Slaves had received protection. I want to know what has brought such a change over the Senator's mind since the last session of Congress, when the Senator said, under the sanction of his oath, in voting against Mr. BROWN'S resolution, that it was not necessary to pass laws now to protect Slavery? Now he is ready to say they have the right to go out of the Union because Congress has not passed laws to protect slavery, which he then swore were not necessary. Then other resolutions were introduced, and Mr. BROWN offered an amendment, and made an argument to show the necessity of passing laws to protect Slavery then. But the Senate voted, 42 to 3, that there was no danger, and slavery did not need protection. Mr. JOHNSON read the list of votes. "Mr. BENJAMIN, Aye," and Mr. LANE—ah, yes, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, swore on the 25th of last May that slave property did not need protection in the Territories. And now I want him to get up here and tell the Senate and the American people, if he is for the right of a State to break up the Union, because she cannot get that protection for slave property which he then swore it did not need. [Laughter.] Then the Senator from Oregon, in his reply to me, spoke of the reservations and conditions made by the Old Dominion and by New-York in surrendering their delegated powers. He spoke with great familiarity of the subject and the rights of the States, and he read a few lines, and then wanted to know if the time had not arrived when these States should resume their delegated powers. After declaring, under the solemn sanction of an oath, that no further protection was needed, he wants to know if the time has not arrived when these States will be justified in breaking up the Confederacy. Perhaps, it might be well to examine a book before speaking of it. I do not say this is the case with the Senator, but I shall proceed on the idea that he thought he understood it all. This is a common misapprehension. Sometimes it arises from a want of examination, and sometimes it arises from a want of capacity to understand. On examination, we find that the Committee of the Virginia Convention reported resolutions previous to the ratification of the Constitution, providing that certain amendments ought to be referred to the other States. This was voted down. Then the Committee reported the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the United States and in that ordinance they go on and make a preamble and declaration of their understanding, but no conditions or reservations. Mr. JOHNSON then read the ordinance. This was adopted June 26, and South Carolina was already in the Union. So even if Virginia had made reservations, South Carolina could not profit by them, for she had already adopted the Constitution. Mr. MADISON received a letter from Mr. HAMILTON, who stated that he had great doubt as to the ratification in New-York without conditions. One condition was that they might have permission to recede—recede was the word then—in five or seven years if certain amendments were not ratified. Mr. MADISON writes in reply, that if the Constitution is adopted, it must be adopted in toto, without reservation or condition. Now, I am inclined to think Mr. MADISON understood this ordinance, and here in his letter, written in July, in which he said to Mr. HAMILTON that the idea of a reserved right was as bad as conditional rejection. I think JAMES MADISON understood this ordinance, and I had as soon rely on his opinion as on that of the distinguished Senator from Oregon, as I am inclined to think he understood the whole subject as well as the Senator from Oregon, with all his familiarity with the subject. But the Government was formed, the Constitution ratified, and the provision made, for what? For the admission of new States. If the express grant to admit be given, I say that the Government can exercise all the incidents necessary to carry the admission into effect. Then we come to the State of Alabama, as the Senator seems to be so familiar with things of that sort. An act to enable the people of Alabama to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was approved March 2, 1816, and the people accepted it with this passage: 'The ordinance is hereby declared unrevocable without the consent of the United States." There is the compact. Yet it is claimed that Alabama has a right to go out of her own will, because she cannot get her equal rights. When we are a candidate for the Presidency, then I suppose we are all equal brethren in this Confederacy. But after we have attempted and signally failed of an election, then I suppose the enemies' line commences just where our defeat commenced. [Laughter.] Mr. J. then referred to Louisiana, purchased for the purpose of preserving the free navigation of the Mississippi River, yet in her ordinance of secession she claims a negative right to control that navigation, and without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The President presented a message from the President of the United States, stating that he had received from the Governor of Kentucky resolutions making application to Congress to call a Convention, to present amendments to the Constitution. He said it afforded him great pleasure to perform this duty, and felt confident that Congress would act with careful consideration, to which the resolutions are entitled, on account of the patriotic source from which they proceed, as well as the great importance of the subject.

Laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) sent sent to the Clerk's table the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession, which was read. He said the act which it was his purpose to perform, of withdrawing from this assemblage, in obedience to the will of the people of his State, was one of no ordinary occurrence. The spectacle was now exhibited of seeing the representatives of the States, delegation after delegation, withdrawing from Congress, from the Legislative Assembly of the country, destined under Providence to be the greatest the world has ever seen. We are now witnessing the dissolution of a mighty form of Government, and the secession of State after State from the Union. Differences of opinion have caused these results, owing to a change in the relative condition of the two sections. A number of the Sovereign States have arrived at the conclusion that they can no longer remain members of this Union, unless changes be made in the constitutional law, and the Constitution restored to its original spirit. In his judgment he owed it to himself, to the people of Louisiana, and to the House and people of the United States, to say that if was his soleman conviction that if every one of the measures reported by the Committee of Thirty-three was adopted unanimously by both Houses of Congress, it would produce no effect in resisting the current sweeping State after State from the Confederacy. If the Union was to be restored to its former condition, must be by constitutional amendments. If gentlemen cannot grant this, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. If we cannot dwell together in unity, let us, like the patriarchs Lot and Abraham, peaceably separate. While he found no warrant in the Constitution for secession, he maintained the right of revolution, which had been recognized by solemn acts through all the Departments of Government.

Messrs. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) and STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) severally interrupted the gentleman, raising the point that he was not confining himself to a mere personal explanation.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, (Am.,) said his colleague was making his last speech here, and certainly it was not polite to interrupt him.

Mr. TAYLOR said those who remain here will have an opportunity to reply to his remarks if they desire to do so. He proceeded to show that coercive measures should not be employed, and that the manufacturer must depend on the South for supplies of cotton. All the world beside cannot produce as much of that material as a single county in Arkansas. It was not only proper for the interests of trade, but for the comfort and happiness of the mass of the people and mankind that if separation is to take place, it should be peaceable. To-morrow probably another State would go out of the Union. If the army shall be used in the effort to take possession of any portion of the South, even the territory, and if the navy shall be used to blockade any Southern port, he would tell gentlemen it would be an act of war, and from this would leap the firm nationality of the Southern people.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.)—As the gentleman is disposed to discuss the question of war and peace, and as he discusses every question with signal ability, I desire to inquire of him whether a blockade be an act of war. Whether, in his judgment, war has not already been initiated by the measures of a yet more aggressive character; namely, the seizure of the United States forts, of a public vessel-of-war of the United States, and the spoliation of the Mint and the public moneys of the United States? That if this be so, then are not the measures of the Government of which he had spoken, essentially defensive in their character, and rendered imperative upon the people and the Government of the United States, in protection of their dignity, their rights, and their honor?

Mr. TAYLOR replied: When Congress came together, and it was unmistakable that a portion of the Southern people were under the influence of what they conceived to be aggression on their rights, and under the influence of apprehension as to the future, and after hearing on the floor of the House and the Senate of coercion threatened against their right of revolution, and the duty of holding them in absolute subjection, and of reducing them to a condition worse than that to which the people of Ireland are subjected, and those of India now groaning at the footstool of British power—under these circumstances, if it was their purpose to assert the right of revolution and take the attitude of sovereign States, it was their duty, as the forts were erected on their soil—not for the purpose of restraining them into obedience, but repelling hostile invaders—to prevent them from being made use of for the purpose of maintaining so monstrous a doctrine.

Mr. SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.,) raised the point of order, that, by the showing of the gentleman who was not a member of this House, he was justifying the seizure of forts and money of the United States, taken surreptitiously.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—I hope the gentleman who is taking his farewell will not be interrupted.

Mr. TAYLOR repeated that on the first attack on the South the people there will come to the rescue, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri, and a civil war will result, the like of which history does not record. Mr. TAYLOR then bade gentlemen farewell.

Mr. BOULIGNY asked the privilege of making an explanation.

Mr. LOVEJOY, who had made objection to his doing so, said he would withdraw if the gentleman was going to make a Union speech.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—Oh! don't object. We will give you the same privilege when you withdraw. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOULIGNY said that until a few minutes ago he was in a similar position with his colleague. He had received no official information that an ordinance of secession had been passed by Louisiana. As to the Convention, he was not elected by them, and had nothing to do with their action. He should not, therefore, obey their instructions. Some of the gentlemen of that body were his personal and intimate friends. He thought discourtesy had been exercised towards him, in not sending him a copy of the ordinance. He would therefore pay no attention to it until he received official notice of its passage. Another reason compelled him to differ with the Senators and Representatives from that State. He was the only member of Congress elected therefrom as an American Unionman and to this principle he should stand forever. [Applause.] When I came here, he added, I took an oath to maintain the Constitution of the United States. What does that mean? Does it not mean the union of the States? It does, if I understand it right. By that oath I shall stand. Whenever instructed by my immediate constituents and asked by them to withdraw myself from this House, their wishes shall be complied with as soon as I receive the information. I shall, however, not only withdraw, but resign my seat. After I do so, I shall continue to be a Union man, and stand under the flag of the country that gave me birth. [Long continued applause on the floor and in the galleries intermingled with cries of "Good."]

The House then concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill, rejecting the Chiriqui amendment by 43 against 121, and agreeing to an appropriation of $135,000 for the purchase of WENDELL'S establishment for a Government Printing-office, by 88 against 67.

Mr. HINDMAN said that he had been voting for appropriations to bankrupt the treasury, but as there was a little too much rascality in this proposition he voted, "No."

Mr. CRAIG, of Mo., (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution providing for the recovery of certain stolen Indian bonds. Referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up his bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend postal facilities in States where obstructions are interposed.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed the bill. The Postmaster-General already has power to discontinue the mails in such cases. When the laws cannot be enforced it would be time enough to consider such a measure as that now pending. We must either admit that the seceded States are in or out of the Union. If this bill considers them in the Union, then it is a most injurious act to withdraw from them the postal laws. If, however, it was to acknowledge that these States are out of the Union, then he had no objection to the bill. He knew of no better way of acknowledging the independence of these States, than by withdrawing from them the postal benefits of the Government.

Mr. SICKLES, of N. Y., (Dem.,) in addressing himself to the question, said—There is a legal necessity for the passage of a bill of this character. There is no power in any of the seceding States to protect the mails of the United States. There is no power in any of the seceding States to punish any criminal offence which may be perpetrated upon the mails. As there are no courts there which would entertain jurisdiction of any offence charged to have been committed in any of the seceding States, therefore, *en necessitate rei*, the Government of the United States must either subject the mails to the hazard of every possible treasons and depredation, or else withhold them from those seceding States.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Ark., (Dem.,)—Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. SICKLES—With pleasure.

Mr. HINDMAN—While I shall vote for this bill, acknowledging as it does, the independence of the seceding States, yet, Sir, my impression is that in the seceding States the laws of the United States not specially declared null and void are expressly continued in force.

Mr. SICKLES—My attention has not yet been called to that extraordinary inconsistency. I have yet to hear of the principle upon which a sovereign State asserts its independence, and still allows the laws of a foreign jurisdiction to be enforced within its boundaries; and I trust that no State holding the dignified attitude which these States claim, either as members heretofore of this Union, or as independent States, will continue in such position.

Mr. HINDMAN—I have no desire to interrupt the gentleman unnecessarily. I do not understand that it is the intention of the seceding States that the United States shall enforce its laws within their limits, but those laws having been enacted, and others having previously submitted to their enforcement within their limits, they of their own act and by their own authority provide for their future enforcement, until such time as they shall deem fit to declare their repeal. In that I see nothing derogatory to their assumption of authority.

Mr. SICKLES—The gentleman from Arkansas is a good lawyer, and I am quite confident if he were intrusted with the defence of a person accused of a crime upon the mails of the United States, and the indictment was drawn in the State of Louisiana, charging that certain offences had been committed by a citizen of that State, injuring the property of the Government of the United States, he would very speedily find the means of drawing a demurrer which could not be answered, and which would effectually protect any and every offence that might be perpetrated upon the public mails of this Government. I know, Sir, that we have a mode of treaty, where we have recognized the independence of a State, or a State whose independence has already been established, of protecting or securing the protection of our property within the jurisdiction of a foreign State; but, Mr. Speaker, the independence of these States has not been recognized by this Government. It has not yet been recognized anywhere or by any Government. At least it will be conceded that it is a question in abeyance. In that position the measure proposed is the only one consistent with principle. Certainly it cannot be objected to as a coercive proposition. Far from it. As such I could not vote for it. It simply amounts to this, that you propose to suspend the operation of a law the enforcement of which is impossible. You propose to withdraw from the jurisdiction of a seceding State your property, wherein it is impossible to protect it. So far as this is a question to be considered with reference to individual and private inconvenience, the merchants of New-York will suffer in a pecuniary point of view one hundred-fold more than the merchants of the South. The seceding States are indebted millions upon millions to the City of New-York. A large portion of this indebtedness is wholly unavailable. Of the bills receivable payable by the seceding States, which matured in January and February, not twenty per cent. has been paid. The balance of trade is entirely against the seceding States, as we all know, and this is the very season of the year, when the remittances, if honorably met, are forwarded. They have not been met, I regret to know. But, Sir, they would not be safe, I maintain, under existing legislation, and in the present condition of relations between the United States and the seceding States, that it would be most hazardous to forward remittances between the seceding States and the remaining States of the Union. Mr. Speaker, as I have already remarked, I would not vote for this as a measure of coercion, but just so far as you can suspend the operation of your laws upon the seceding States, you obviate the necessity of coercive measures affirmatively pressed by the Government of the United States. Pending these disastrous events, I would confine the Government of the United States strictly, as far as it is possible, to do so if consistent with the acts of the seceding States themselves, to a defensive line of policy over the public property, over the public vessels, which are indisputably ours, and especially over those places where jurisdiction has been ceded to us by the Southern States themselves. There I would maintain a strictly defensive attitude, and I would defend it firmly, I would defend it adequately, I would defend it without yielding to menaces or to attempts at coercion from any quarter, whether it proceeded from the seceding States themselves, or from the allies they may seek elsewhere. [Applause.] But with reference to affirmative measures of coercion, to be adopted on the part of the Government of the United States, then I would draw a broad and clear line of distinction, and especially in respect of laws, the enforcement of which can only be accomplished through the aid of the magistracy. Of these, Sir, the postal laws form a distinct class. With respect to the revenue laws, they are not administered by internal machinery, at least to any considerable extent. They may be enforced as Gen. JACKSON proposed to enforce them, by a ship of war lying off the harbor, and not encroaching upon the territorial jurisdiction of a seceding State. But the postal service cannot be so enforced, and adequate protection given to the mails, without placing within the territorial jurisdiction of a seceding State the armed power of the United States. I speak now especially with reference to the absence of any power to protect the property or enforce the laws by means of the Magistracy. The United States Judges have resigned, and you cannot get a jury in these seceding States that would convict a man of an offence against a jurisdiction which they repudiated. Wherever the flag of the United States cannot go—wherever the jurisdiction of the United States is repelled and insulted—I would not trust the property of the United States. If the money, if the bullion in the Mint at New-Orleans, is not safe from spoliation—if they are willing in Louisiana to initiate the Mexican policy of spoliation upon property—how, Sir, could you intrust your mails with the property of your citizens, with the dispatches of your Government, and with the property also, of the Government, within the same jurisdiction? You cannot do it.

Mr. HINDMAN—Will the gentleman under the head of spoliation, be kind enough to explain the recent proceedings in New-York City, in which the property of Southern men was pillaged?

Mr. SICKLES—I have yet to learn that the arms to which the gentleman alludes belong to Southern men. No claimant has appeared, and I am glad to know it. Mr. TOOMBS, I am reminded, sent a telegraphic dispatch of an extraordinary character to the Mayor of New-York, to which he sent a reply equally extraordinary. [Laughter.] If I had been the Mayor of New-York I would have sent a different answer to the message of Mr. TOOMBS, and especially in view of the menace and sting which was at the bottom of it; for he told the Mayor of New-York, that it was important for New-York that he should know whether the act was justified. The loyalty of New-York to Southern citizens should not have received that insult from Mayor WOOD. If I had been Mayor of New-York, I would, in the name of New-York, have repelled it, and have sent this answer: "The authorities of New-York had no information whether or no those arms were to be used in an insurrection of the character which JOHN BROWN initiated, or of the character which the State of Georgia initiated, when, before her secession, she seized upon the forts and the arms of the United States; but in either event they were, as we believe, for the purposes of insurrection, and therefore, in preservation of the public peace, I seized them, and will hold them against all comers." [Applause in the galleries.] I would have sent that answer to Mr. TOOMBS; and I regret that the Mayor of New-York was so unmindful to what was due to the State, and to his own position, as to have sent the craven answer he did. But to resume the current of my argument at the point where I yielded to the interruption of my friend from Arkansas. Let us not, at a crisis like this, confound ideas. Let us not confuse our proceedings by a failure to discriminate carefully between what we may rightfully do in the discharge of our duty, and what would be cruel and unwise to do in yielding to passions. To administer this Government, to protect its property, to guard its mails, to hold the scales of justice even and true ever, as between those who are and those who are not in harmony, can never be coercion, but is the simple and honest discharge of our sworn duty. To that extent I would go, no further. The President of the United States has solemnly announced to the people of this country that he will not accept the policy of coercion. It has not been adopted. The Congress of the United States, in the presence of events which all concede to be revolution, has abstained from any and every measure of coercion. Yet we have no response to this policy, which only subjects us to the charge of being pusillanimous because it is conceived in forbearance in fraternal affection, in the hope that peace may be restored; for if we were to accept a declaration that there shall be no appeal except to the law, then, Sir, none of us would like to be held responsible for suffering a series of events which have reduced this Government, if it were powerless indeed, to prevent them, or escape their consequences, to a condition among the nations of the earth as contemptible as that which it has heretofore occupied has been lofty. Now Sir, there has been no coercion attempted. On the contrary, every pledge expressed and implied, so far as this Government is concerned, has been against it; and advantage has been taken of those pledges and of that policy to degrade our flag, to commit acts of spoliation upon our property, to repudiate our jurisdiction, to enable the Cabinet of Europe to sit in council as they are sitting at this moment, not upon the "Sick Man," Turkey, which they have had before them for years, but upon the paralyzed and impotent United States of America, and to determine what they will do, and what share they will appropriate to themselves in the dismemberment of the Confederacy; and in the confessed and demonstrated inability of the Government of the United States to make its jurisdiction respectable and respected, I would not like to be held responsible, as one member of this body, for such a state of things. If I did not defend and justify the forbearance of the Government, and my own silence to this hour, upon the hope that such forbearance, while it might subject us to misconstruction elsewhere, while it might bring pain to the heart of every patriot in the land, would lead to peace and reconciliation, and that good would come of it. Now, Sir, with reference to the suggestion of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, deprecating the application of such a measure as this upon his State—his loyal, his noble, his gallant State; or to the State of Maryland, or any other State which yet remains in the Union, where we have Courts, where we have a magistracy, where we have the means of enforcing the laws legitimately and regularly. Why, Sir, I venture to say that no man in this House would be guilty of the offence and the insult to the loyalty of those States of thinking of such a proposition. In its application it can only be extended, in the nature of things, to States which have by their own solemn act repudiated our jurisdiction and deprived us of all possible means of protecting our property except by force of arms.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—I must have been singularly unfortunate if the gentlemen from New-York understood me as saying that I apprehended that this law would be executed in North Carolina by discontinuing the mail service. What I said was this, and the position which I took, and the one to which the gentlemen from New-York must address himself if he desires to reply to me, was, that when this law has been executed in the State of Mississippi, for instance, a citizen of North Carolina who has property in Mississippi, or who has family connections in Mississippi, or who from any other cause has occasion to have communication by letter with the State of Mississippi, cannot have his letter transmitted to its destination, because when it comes to the border of Mississippi this Government refuses to carry it any further itself, and will make no arrangement with Mississippi for carrying on such letter, as the merchant of New-York has arrangements made for him to carry his letters into the interior of Canada.

Mr. SICKLES—I am obliged to the gentleman from North Carolina for calling my attention to the distinction which he has made. It escaped my notice, though I gave his remarks that attention which I always pay to whatever falls from his lips. The argument, then, of the gentleman from North Carolina is of mere personal inconvenience. But that does not operate upon North Carolina in any degree approaching the inconvenience which would operate upon my own constituents. We send thousands of letters to Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, where North Carolina sends one. I deprecate that inconvenience. I regret it, and could wish it were otherwise, but it is unavoidable. By and by, should there be no reconciliation, should the people of the different sections agree to separate, having found it impossible to get along together, undoubtedly, when that state of things arises, postal arrangements will be entered into like the postal conventions with foreign nations, like the postal convention which now exists in the Zollverien, or like the postal arrangement which exists between this country and Canada, to which the gentleman refers. At the proper time, when the real character of our relations with these States becomes an established fact, it would be madness to refuse to enter into a proper stipulation of the ordinary character which enters into the conventions between independent and distinct people. But that is not the question now. This Congress is in no position to recognize anything but the normal condition of these States. The President is in no condition to recognize any new relations. It must be derived from some new grant of authority; and, in the meantime, what will you do? Will you make a failure of your Government? Will you preserve and enforce the respect due to its flag, and give the protection which rightfully belongs to its property, or not? That is the simple question. Certainly, Sir, I am sure that the chivalrous men who are leading this movement in the Southern States will scorn to receive the benefits of our postal laws while they repudiate our revenue laws and insult our flag. They must mean one thing or another. They cannot intend to remain, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, neither in or out of the Union, getting all the benefits that they can secure and subjecting us to all its burdens. What do they say? They say they are not willing to accept the postal service; we are paying for it, but they will not allow us to collect the revenue which would go towards defraying the expenses.

Mr. BRANCH—I would ask the gentleman from New-York to specify in what State they have refused to allow the collection of revenue from postages?

Mr. SICKLES—O, Sir, from postages? I do not know.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.)—With the gentleman's permission, I will state that some of the Postmasters in Alabama, when drafts have been drawn upon them by the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, have answered that they would wait until they could ascertain the action of their State before paying the drafts.

Mr. BRANCH—Those are cases of individual Postmasters. But I would ask the gentleman from Indiana if he has any information that in any instance in the States that have attempted to secede the public authorities have interfered with the collection of the revenue from postages? I would ask him this additional question while I am up, whether the Postmaster General has not, under existing laws, full power to discontinue the service in all such cases as he has alluded to, by abolishing the offices, or even discontinuing the mail service entirely?

Mr. COLFAX—I will answer the gentleman that there is evidence in the Post-office Department that the mails are tampered with in the States that claim to have seceded, and there is no authority by which you can protect the letters against being tampered with. A man may take letters that do not belong to him from the mail in the public streets and open them, and there is no tribunal before which he can be brought for that offence. I will add, that it is well known that the correspondence between this Government and Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter was stopped by the authority of the Governor of South Carolina, until the Governor saw fit to allow it to continue, and it is now continued only by his toleration.

Mr. SICKLES—I do not mean to state that the Convention or Legislature of any State had by law taken the position which I adverted to. I meant to say that practically, and as a matter of argument, that was their attitude, and that logically it must before long find its position in their legislation. I suppose, Sir, that gentlemen holding public stations as Postmasters in those States, pay over what they receive to the sub-Treasuries in their vicinity, and then, Sir, as we have seen in Louisiana, the State authorities, after it has been collected in one mass, appropriate it to the local government. In that way all the revenues from the postal service, and all the deposits belonging to the United States in those Sub-Treasuries, are secured to the insurgent States; and frequently, in the Sub-Treasuries and Mints in those States there are large amounts of money belonging to private individuals, which are placed there upon deposit—placed there for coinage—placed there to be weighed, and placed there to be stamped for exportation. We have no means of protecting that private property in any of those States, and for the same reason that I would have suspended the Mint at New-Orleans a month ago if a proposition had been brought forward for that purpose, because I could not anticipate the security of the public and private property there—for that very identical reason I will now, in view of these acts of spoliation, withdraw the mails from a jurisdiction where they cannot be protected. Mr. Speaker, we must not close our eyes to the new phases which events have successively put upon the secession movement. It originated, Sir, as a peaceful remedy for grievances. As such it had thousands and tens of thousands of men at the North who were disposed to meet it on midway ground, and say, "If you cannot abide with us, bitter as the lesson may be, we will yield to your appeals for a separation." That was the December phase of the secession movement. In January it assumed a new attitude. No longer peaceable, no longer disposed to await the consent or the deliberations of the Northern States, forcible possession was taken of our forts, and arsenals, and arms, and we were menaced in advance with all the terrors of civil war, and degradation to our flag and jurisdiction was inflicted upon us. When this new phase of the secession movement was presented, those friends of the Southern cause who, up to December, defended it manfully became only the apologists of the erring acts of their friends. In February it assumes yet a new phase. I can only characterize it as the Mexican method of revolution. When ROBLES and MIRAMON and SANTA ANNA are engaged in revolutionary movements, and a Government conducts of specie comes within their reach, it is seized upon, and they say, "We will count every dollar of the coin, and when we settle our quarrel with you, why, then the money will be all safe, and we will pay it over."

Mr. WINSLOW, (Dem.,) of North Carolina—I would ask the gentleman if he has any information that any money whatever belonging to the Government of the United States has been seized by the governments of the seceding States?

Mr. SICKLES—Yes, Sir, I have it from the Treasury Department.

Mr. WINSLOW—I speak now with reference to the sub-treasuries.

Mr. SICKLES—I speak of the bullion belonging to the United States, about nine tons of silver, seized the other day in New-Orleans.

Mr. WINSLOW—Does the gentleman rely upon newspaper reports?

Mr. SICKLES—No, upon official information.

Mr. WINSLOW—The same as that published in the newspapers?

Mr. SICKLES—Substantially the same, but worse, I am sorry to say. There has been another mint seized in Georgia, which is to be held for our benefit at some future day in the general settlement. Now, that may be very proper, but I am not disposed to put the mails in the same process of liquidation, because the receivable drafts and warrants on the sub treasuries, and warrants on the postmasters in the seceding States, and all the machinery of the Government which relates to the public funds, would not be in a good condition of administration under such circumstances. But, to resume at the point where I yielded to my esteemed friend from North Carolina, and to bring these remarks to a close, I want to call the attention of gentlemen again to these new phases which the movement, in the progress of events, yielding entirely to the passions of the hour and repudiating reason, has assumed. In November it was peaceable secession. We could agree to that. I am for it. In January it was forcible secession; and then, Sir, the friends of peaceable secession in the North were transformed into timid apologists. In February it is speculation and war. Armies are raised right under the guns of forts belonging to the United States, the jurisdiction of which has been ceded to us by the solemn acts of the seceding States. Measures of open war yielded to Mexican spoliations, and I say, in the presence of this new and last phase of the secession movement, that it can have no friends in the North, it can have no apologists in the North, but there will soon be no exception to the general denunciation which it must meet with from the loyal and patriotic citizens of this country.

The morning hour here expired.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty three was resumed.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) traced the history of the causes which led to the present difficulties, the paramount one being the election of a President on a strictly geographical and sectional issue, representing principles hostile to the rights and interests of the South. He advocated the Crittenden proposition as a reasonable basis of adjustment.

The House passed Mr. STANTON'S resolution about extending the time before the Commissioner of Patents, to take testimony against the extension of MCCORMICK'S reaping-machine patent.

Recess from 4 to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) opposed coercion or war against the seceded States.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) addressed the House.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) discarded secession as heresy and a new-fangled idea. The wise, patriotic and sagacious framers of the Constitution did not implant within it seeds forits own destruction. None of them considered that a State had a right to secede. He argued that the South should have equal rights in the Territories with the North. His State had abundant reason to complain of the aggressions of the North, but this was no reason the Union should be dissolved. When the dogmas of the Republican Platform come to be put into practice then it would be time to revolt. Kentucky had never regarded the Government as oppressive.

Mr. TRUMBLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) expressed his confidence that the Union, threatened as it was, would yet be preserved. He then gave his reasons why he would not support the Crittenden proposition.

Adjourned.

Note from Capt. Berry.

STEAMSHIP "MONTGOMERY," Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 25 I noticed a report of "Steamship *Montgomery*," where I am charged with using bad language—"threatening, with a terrible oath, to carry the policemen to Savannah." Other New-York papers also have equally erroneous statements.

The facts are simply these: The Police came to search my ship, with no other authority, as they alleged, than from Superintendent KENNEDY, which was not sufficient under the circumstances, and I accordingly ordered them on shore, and at the same time gave the order to cast off my lines which being prevented by the Police, I was obliged to have them cut. And I wish it distinctly understood that no bad language was made use of, either by myself or those under my command, as I do not allow profanity on my ship under any circumstances. By publishing this in your paper you will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. BERRY,
Commander steamship *Montgomery*.

Pure Milk—Food of Infants.

From the North American Journal of Homœopathy.

It is a matter of deep regret that there should be so much apathy and ignorance among the better classes of society (who ought to know better) as regards the food of infants. Mothers act as if they thought that milk was milk, let it come from what source it may. They seem utterly to ignore the chemical and vital changes that may be impressed upon their own milk by dissipation, late hours, dinner parties, excitement, moral emotions, and the general high-pressure pace at which our City life goes on—so complete a contrast as it is to the quiet and unexciting life of the farmer's wife. The cow—which may be looked upon as the typical nurse—leads a life which could scarcely be exceeded for placidity and tranquillity. Probably there are more bad nurses (that is to say, unhealthy breasts of milk,) among our City ladies than in any other class of society, and it is precisely in those cases that it is most difficult to find a suitable and digestible food for the pining infant, on account of the bad quality of our City milk. An infant will nurse greedily, perhaps, yet steadily loses flesh: or, perhaps, the milk is of so indigestible a quality that it is tormented by flatulence and colic. The motions are grass-green one-half the time; or there are large masses of undigested curd passed with each movement; or, perhaps, the child is teething, irritation sets in, with symptoms of incipient hydrocephalus, the child all the time drawing its nourishment from a consumptive or scrofulous mother.

In these cases I have found the use of the milk of the Rockland County Association, which I believe to be perfectly pure, and unadulterated with anything—not even water. They are in direct communication with the farmers themselves, and no milkmen, or other go-betweens, are allowed to have anything to do with the handling of the milk; the milk, as soon as drawn from the cow, is emptied into large cans, which are then placed in a cold running stream or spring, and thoroughly stirred until cold, when the cream is completely incorporated with the milk, and cannot afterwards rise or separate. The cans are then locked up, and the keys delivered to the Agents of the Association, and the milk brought to town; so that it seems impossible (if we may rely upon the integrity of the agent—which I believe we may) that any "hocussing" of the milk should take place. The Association also professes to supply, for the use of teething or pining infants, the milk of one cow daily—and this of a cow who has freshly calved. Their cream is also pure and unadulterated; and I often used this, mixed largely with water and a little sugar, for those infants who cannot digest milk. If all these means fail, and the food still disagrees, and the child pines, I use the food recommended by MEIGS, and made from this milk. A small quantity of prepared gelatine, or Russian isinglass—say a scruple, or a piece two inches square—is soaked for a short time in cold water, and then boiled in half a pint of water until it dissolves, about ten or fifteen minutes. To this is added, with constant stirring, and just at the termination of the boiling, milk and arrow-root, the latter being previously mixed into a paste with a little cold water. After the addition of the milk and arrow-root, and just before the removal from the fire, some cream is poured in, and a moderate quantity of loaf sugar added. The proportions of milk, cream and arrow-root must depend on the age and digestive powers of the infant. For a healthy infant within the month, from three to four ounces of milk, half an ounce to an ounce of cream, and a teaspoonful of arrow-root to a pint of water, are about the best proportions. For older children the proportions should be gradually increased to a half or two-thirds milk, and one to two ounces of cream. This will generally be found to agree as food when all else has failed. I generally send my patients to the milk dépôt No 146 Tenth-street, opposite the Academy of Design, for the milk and cream. SNELLING.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP AND PRICES DOWN.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.
CONOVER & WALKER,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will be full of ladies and children to-day, to see the living curiosities there, and witness the performance of that thrilling drama, the "Lady of St. Tropez," at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction can be obtained in a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb 5.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 19,000 bales, at 11c @ 11¼c., for Middling; sales of three days, 35,000 bales. Receipts of three days, 52,500 bales, against 47,500 bales the same time last year. Receipts less than last year, 170,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year, 560,000 bales. Flour closed with an advancing tendency, at $6 for Superfine. Coffee steady, at 12c @ 13c. Freights—Cotton: to Liverpool, ⅝d. Exchange on London, 104½ @ 105¼. Sight Exchange on New York, ¼ @ ½ P cent. discount.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Karnak, for Nassau, N. P.—Mr. and Mrs A. G. Bartlett, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J Harris, child and servant New-York; Mrs. L. J. Harbreak, do; John H. Goodwin, do.; Samuel Brown, Newport, R. I.; Mrs Luther Wright and Mr. Luther Wright, Jr., Oswego, N. Y.; S. W. Collins, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs C. Cromwell and child, Mr Riley and servant, Mr. O'Reilley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buckley, Miss M Barkley and Master Robert De Witt Barkley, Mr. E. N. Dapell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Macy and two children, W. G. Sewell, J. Ray and Miss Ray, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland and child, New-York; Hon. F. McCarthy, Colonial Secretary, Nassau; Hon. John F. Cooke, do.; Edwin Burr, New-York; Joel Cadbury, Miss Mary Ann Cadbury and Miss Elizabeth Cadbury, Philadelphia; A. A. Thomson, Miss Helen Thomson, Miss Isabella Thomson, New-York; Mr. Luriel Ambrister, Nassau.

For Havana—J. Rice. Specie, $26,500.

In Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk. &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Miss Emma Barker, Messrs. B. S. Huntingdon, Jas. Larkey, F. Cohen, W. Kennish, James French, Geo. Dunwell, Hy. T. Moore, A. D. Black, E. H. Williams and 2 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Mrs. Neufville Mr. Larcombe, Miss Larcombe, E. Poinderter, lady and four children; R. W. Woodbridge, Capt. Elzey, U. S. A., Lieut. Long, U. S. A., E. M. Jefferson, M. F. Woodruff, L. L. Long, G. W. Kingsley and lady, J. G. Hoyt, M. Mezins, C. Morgan, C. E. Miller, W. Boone, J. Boone, W. H Chapman, G. H. Simpson, J. H Walker, E F. Neufville, F. L. Neufville, E C. Kollock, F. R. Pond, Capt Sems, W Pendleton. The Augusta also brings Company E, Second Artillery, under command of Capt. Elzey, from U. S. Arsenal, Augusta, Ga

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 5 24 | Moon rises.. 4 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 23 | Gov. Island.. 6 12 | Hell Gate.... 7 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.